

Date of Mail 5-5-65

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Book Reviews

Removed By 65-JUN-3-1965

File Number 62-46855-328

Permanent Serial Charge Out

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 5-20-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE DOORBELL RANG"
NEW MYSTERY NOVEL
BY REX STOUT

Toison
Baird
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Rec.
Holmes
Gandy

Book Reviews SYNOPSIS

The New York Office has furnished the Bureau an advanced proof copy of a new Nero Wolfe mystery novel by Stout which is critical of the FBI. The proof was obtained from a confidential source at "The New York Times."

Review of Book: This vicious book depicts the FBI in the worst possible light. Fred Cook's "The FBI Nobody Knows," plays a significant role in the plot. Nero Wolfe, Stout's hero in the book, is contacted in New York City by a wealthy matron, Rachel Bruner, who desires to hire Wolfe to stop FBI harassment of her. Mrs. Bruner claims the harassment began after she purchased 10,000 copies of "The FBI Nobody Knows" and sent them to prominent people. She states the FBI had been tapping her telephones and had placed her under constant surveillance. Wolfe indicates that she could have expected such treatment from the FBI. He accepts the assignment from Bruner and is paid a \$100,000 retainer fee. In this manner, Rex Stout establishes the FBI as the villain of his book.

162-46855

NOT RECORDED

As the plot unfolds, Nero Wolfe receives information from a New York police inspector that three FBI Agents were suspected of having murdered a writer in his apartment after illegally entering his apartment to steal material he had gathered for a series on the FBI. It was suspected the Agents shot the writer when he unexpectedly caught them going through his apartment. This suspicion was increased because the bullet which killed the writer had been removed from the apartment, as had all the writer's notes. Despite harassment by the FBI, Wolfe conducts his investigation in such a manner that he is able to convey the impression to the New York Office of the FBI that he has evidence bearing on the murder. Wolfe arranges a trap for the FBI in his home and this pays off when he and his associates capture two FBI Agents at gunpoint inside the Wolfe residence after they had entered illegally to steal the evidence. Wolfe takes the Agent's credentials and uses his possession of these items as a lever to force the FBI to discontinue its harassment of Rachel Bruner. He deals with one "Richard Wragg" who is depicted as the Special Agent in Charge of the New York Office and Wragg admits

Enclosure *5-21-65*

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure

1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure

1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure *JUN 14 1965*

1 - Central Research Unit - Enclosure

ELR:skd/mm (7) EM

Continued

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-1-2913

M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo
RE: THE DOORBELL RANG

harassment of Mrs. Bruner and agrees to discontinue this to preclude Wolfe's using the credentials in prosecutive action against the FBI. Wolfe, during the investigation, had determined that the writer had actually been killed by his girl friend but he forces Wragg to give the police the bullet which had been removed by his agents from the writer's apartment. Rex Stout concludes this book with a contemptuous reference to the Director. Although not mentioning him, he writes that the "big fish" from Washington (an obvious reference to the Director) attempted to call on Wolfe at his home in New York but that Wolfe refused to see him and left him standing outside his door ringing the bell.

Rex Stout, who is 79 years old, has been a member of or affiliated with numerous organizations which have been connected with communist groups or identified as communist fronts. In 1941, an informant reported that Rex Stout was allegedly a member of the Communist Party. The files do not reflect previous criticism by Stout of the Director or the FBI and on 12-7-62 Stout wrote the Director inviting him to become a member of the Authors Guild of the Authors League of America. This invitation was declined. The Viking Press is a reputable publisher with which we have had little contact, although in 1958 it sought our assistance in connection with a book by a former Bureau informant, but we declined to become involved.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That Stout be designated as a person not to be contacted without prior Bureau approval.

OK. ✓ *referred 2/27/65
not needed 5/26/65*

2. That the attached letter to all SAC's be approved and returned to the Crime Records Division for appropriate processing. This letter advises of the forthcoming release of "The Doorbell Rang" and instructs that any inquiries received concerning the book should be answered with a statement that the FBI has no comment other than that the book is a fictional work which presents a false and distorted picture of the FBI and that any Agents conducting themselves in the manner depicted in this book would be subject to immediate dismissal.

OK. *APR 10 1965* ✓ *4/10/65*

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: THE DOORBELL RANG

DETAILS

The New York Office has furnished the Bureau a Photostat of the advanced proofs of a new mystery novel by Rex Stout, "The Doorbell Rang," which is critical of the FBI. This is another in a series relating to Stout's chief mystery character, Nero Wolfe. The book, which is being published by Viking Press, was obtained by the New York Office confidentially from [redacted] b7D [redacted] a contact of that office. It is noted this is an uncorrected proof of the novel for advanced review and the book is not scheduled for release until October, 1965.

REVIEW OF BOOK:

This is a vicious book which puts the FBI in the worst possible light. Within its scope as fiction, it is almost as scurrilous an attack on the Bureau as Fred Cook's "The FBI Nobody Knows." Cook's book, in fact, plays a significant role in the plot of this novel, and it appears that Stout may have taken some of his material from that book for developing his plot as it relates to the FBI.

The hero of the book is, of course, Nero Wolfe, and the story is told by Wolfe's close assistant, Archie Goodwin, a literary device which Stout has used throughout his Nero Wolfe series. In substance, the book involves the following action:

A wealthy New York matron, Rachel Bruner, contacts Wolfe at his residence in New York City claiming she is being harassed by the FBI, that her phones are being tapped and that she and her associates are under constant surveillance. She engages Wolfe for \$100,000 to have the harassment stopped. Wolfe is at first reluctant to take the job because the FBI is a powerful antagonist but the large retainer persuades him. Mrs. Bruner claims the harassment began after she purchased 10,000 copies of "The FBI Nobody Knows" and sent them to prominent people all over the country. In this regard, she asks of Wolfe (concerning the Director), "Does that megalomaniac think he can hurt me?" Wolfe indicates that she could have expected no other treatment from the FBI. Wolfe also states that he was impressed by Cook's book and, with minor qualifications, agreed with Cook's opinion of the FBI and Mr. Hoover.

With this interview, Rex Stout establishes the FBI as the arch villain, arrayed in all its power against Wolfe who single-handedly sets out to beat it. Through a New York City police inspector, who is antagonistic toward the Bureau, Archie Goodwin learns that three FBI Agents were strongly suspected of having murdered

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: THE DOORBELL RANG

a writer who was gathering material for a series of articles on the Bureau. This man's body was found in his apartment, and through investigation, the inspector determined that three FBI Agents had illegally entered the writer's residence on the night he was killed for the purpose of stealing the material he had gathered on the FBI. It was suspected that the writer caught the Agents going through his apartment, drew a gun and was shot to death by one of the Agents. This suspicion was increased by the fact that the bullet which killed the writer had been removed from the apartment, apparently by the murderer, and that all the writer's notes were missing.

Based on this information Wolfe begins his investigation, although harassed by the FBI which attempts to have his private detective license revoked, puts him and his associates under surveillance and apparently places a tap on his telephone.

Wolfe is not concerned with whether or not the FBI did commit the murder, but he perceives that he can use this incident to convince the New York Office of the FBI that he has evidence bearing on the crime. Through a series of moves, he is able to convey this impression. Having done this, Wolfe arranges a trap for the FBI in his home, fully expecting that an attempt will be made to illegally enter his residence to steal the evidence. His trap pays off when he and his associates capture two FBI Agents at gunpoint inside the Wolfe home after they had entered by picking a door lock. Wolfe takes the Agents' credentials, explaining that these gave him incontestable evidence that FBI Agents had committed a felony in entering his home.

Wolfe uses his possession of the credentials as a lever to force the FBI to discontinue its harassment of Mrs. Bruner. He deals with one "Richard Wragg," who is depicted as the Special Agent in Charge of the New York Office. Wragg admits to Wolfe that the FBI had been harassing Mrs. Bruner and agrees to discontinue this activity to preclude Wolfe using the credentials in prosecutive action against the FBI.

During their investigation, Wolfe and Goodwin had determined that the Agents who broke into the writer's apartment had not killed the writer but that he had been shot by his girl friend. Wolfe furnishes this information to the New York Police Department and forces Wragg to give the police the bullet which his Agents had removed from the dead writer's apartment.

The book concludes with the FBI slandered as an organization which is not above committing almost any illegal act to destroy its enemies or protect its reputation. On the last page, in a few paragraphs of contemptuous writing that do nothing to develop the plot, Rex Stout expresses his personal hostility toward the

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: THE DOORBELL RANG

Director without actually mentioning him by name. He writes that the doorbell rang at Wolfe's home and Goodwin looked out to identify the caller. He tells Wolfe that the "big fish" from Washington was at the door (an obvious reference to the Director). Goodwin states that the visitor is honoring Wolfe with a visit but Wolfe states, "I have nothing for him. Let him get a sore finger." The book then ends with this sentence: "The doorbell rang."

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Our files reflect that Stout, who is 79 years old, has been a member of, affiliated with or has lent his name and prestige to numerous organizations which have been affiliated with communist groups or identified as communist fronts. In 1941, a confidential informant of the New Haven Office reported that Rex Stout and his sisters, Ruth and Betty Stout, were allegedly members of the Communist Party. The files do not reflect previous criticism by Stout of the Director or the FBI, and, in fact, on 12-7-62 Stout wrote the Director inviting him to become a member of the Authors Guild of the Authors League of America. Stout was membership committee chairman at that time. Stout was advised by letter of 12-13-62, over Miss Gandy's signature, that Mr. Hoover was unable to accept his invitation.

The Viking Press is a reputable publisher with which we have had little contact in the past. In 1958, personnel of that company sought our assistance in connection with a book by [redacted] but we declined to become involved in the matter.

b7D

OBSERVATIONS:

The plot of this book is weak and it will probably have only limited public acceptance despite Stout's use of the FBI in an apparent bid for sensationalism to improve sales. The false and distorted picture of the FBI which Stout sets forth is an obvious reflection of his leftist leanings as indicated in our files. It is believed that Stout should be placed on the list of persons not to be contacted and that a letter should be sent to all SACs advising of the forthcoming release of this book in order that any inquiries concerning the book can be answered.

BEST COPY
AVAILABLE

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - W. A. Branigan/L. M. Linton
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Smith

143, New York
Date: 10 (02-10-65) May 31, 1965

AB
ST
0 1000 PAGES

The second edition (in English language) of the mentioned book is scheduled for publication this summer in the United States. The book will be available at the following for the price of \$12.50, 10 East Forty-second Street, New York, New York 10014, at the latest price of \$12.50 per copy (a ten percent reduction of the \$15 sales price) for delivery from June 1, 1965.

You should directly obtain two (2) copies of the book, when available, and forward them to the Bureau and to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

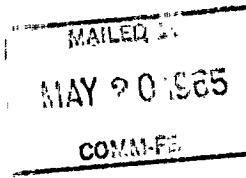
NOTE: This 1,000-page edition of the above book will contain 5,300 biographies of Soviet personalities. Book requested by the Soviet Section and the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. One copy will be retained in the Research-Satellite Library; the other copy will be placed in the Bureau Library.

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Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan, M. F. Row
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1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Smith

May 21, 1965

~~THE UGLY RUSSIAN~~
BY VICTOR LASKY
BOOK REVIEWS

Book

The captioned book is scheduled for publication June 28, 1965, by Trident Press, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10022, and the listed price is \$4.95 a copy.

When the book is available, you should discreetly obtain one copy and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

1A 100-370032 (Victor Lasky)

NOTE: Book, requested by SA. W. A. Branigan of the Soviet Section, will be filed in the Bureau Library after perusal. Bureau Library and General Indices check regarding book negative.

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1 - Mr. Smith
1 - Miss Butler

SAC, Louisville

May 21, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

~~THE KU KLUX KLAN IN THE SOUTHWEST~~ Book
BY CHARLES C. ALEXANDER 115
O BOOK REVIEWS

The captioned book was published May 3, 1965, by the University of Kentucky Press, Lexington, Kentucky 40506, and it is priced at \$6 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book, requested by SA A. W. Gray, Internal Security Section, will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

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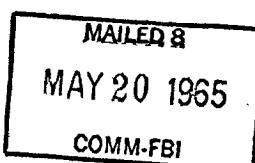
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Director, FBI (62-46855)

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1 - R. S. Garner
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1 - Mr. Smith

May 24, 1965

~~MAO AND THE CHINESE REVOLUTION~~
~~BY JEROME CH-EN~~
~~BOOK REVIEWS~~

Book

81

The captioned book is available at the Oxford University Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, London E. C. 4, England, and it is priced at 42 shillings net. You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

~~1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review.)~~

NOTE: This book is an account of Mao's part in the Chinese Revolution and the establishment of the People's Republic.

In addition to an analysis of Mao's life and times and studies, Dr. Ch-en provides new information and corrects some of the factual mistakes about Mao's life. Book requested by SA D. A. Grove, Nationalities Intelligence Section; book will be placed in the Bureau Library where it is not now available.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

FROM : LEGAT, TOKYO (64-267) (P)

SUBJECT: ~~WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA~~
~~BOOK PUBLISHED BY~~
~~UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LIMITED~~
~~KOWLOON, HONG KONG~~
~~BOOK REVIEWS~~

DATE: 5/24/65

Remylet 4/26/65.

We have been informed that publication of this book has been delayed until mid or late July.

The matter will be followed at Hong Kong, B.C.C. and the Bureau advised.

4-Bureau
(1-Foreign Liaison)
(1-San Francisco) (105-2563)

1-Tokyo
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62-46855-332

16 MAY 28 1965

RESEARCH-SATELITE
O. J. T. M.



JUN 15 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 6-28-65

FROM : M. *AWM* Jones

SUBJECT: "STEP BY STEP"

BOOK ON THE 1964 OPERATIONS OF THE
CORNELL STUDENTS' CIVIL RIGHTS
PROJECT IN TENNESSEE;
EDITED BY DOUGLAS DOWD AND MARY NICHOLS

The Albany Office, by letter of 6-21-65, forwarded a copy of captioned book which was recently published by the Tompkins County Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Fayette County, Tennessee, for the purpose of raising funds to continue its work in that state. Albany advised the book contains several critical references to the FBI, the most seyere of which appears on page 66 as follows: "One hopes that the FBI's true position is no longer expressed by the decor of their Memphis Office, where a sign reading 'Impeach Earl Warren' was once posted conspicuously beside the ten most-wanted men."

REVIEW OF BOOK:

Book Reviews

This book concerns the activities of 50 Cornell University volunteers who spent several weeks in the Summer of 1964 in Fayette County, Tennessee, in a drive to register Negro voters. It is described as a handbook for future civil rights workers and represents a compilation of the experiences of the volunteers. The material for the book was edited by Douglas Dowd, Associate Professor in Cornell's Department of Economics and Mary Nichols, a Cornell student, both of whom were volunteers in the Tennessee project. The photographer for the book is identified as Nick Lawrence.

Criticism of the FBI is directed at our alleged lack of action on complaints reported to us by the volunteers. It is in this context that the above quoted critical statement on the "decor" of the Memphis Office is used. This allegation, of course, is completely false and, while it is the most blatantly critical comment on the FBI, it typifies the distortions and misstatements about the FBI on other pages.

For example, on page 76, the book reports the rape of a Negro woman, not identified, by a white man, presumably in part as retaliation for her voter activities. A few days after the incident, the woman reported the matter to the FBI and Agents interviewed her. The book infers we took no further action.

Enclosure *sheet 6-29-65* - 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure

60 JUL 9 1965
ELR:kjb (7) 1A

162-46853-
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128 JUL 6 1965

6 JUL 6 1965
Continued

CRIME RESEARCH

M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: "STEP BY STEP"

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b7C

Bufiles reflect this case involved one [redacted] a Negro resident of [redacted] as the victim and a white man named [redacted] as the subject. [redacted] gave the Memphis Office information regarding the rape on 8-3-64, and the facts were subsequently furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department. No investigation was requested by the Department and it is noted that local charges had been placed against the subject of this case.

On page 95, it is alleged that election laws violations reported to the Memphis Office on 8-6-64 in connection with a primary election in Fayette County brought little action, that the FBI "came out to the county, late, spoke to nobody, and left. That was as much as they did that day."

This is an outright distortion of the facts. Files reflect that the Memphis Office received complaints on 8-6-64 that Negro poll watchers were being forced to leave the polling places in Fayette County. At the request of the Department, we attempted that same day to interview two Negro voter registration leaders concerning these complaints. They were not available on 8-6-64 but were promptly contacted the following day and the results reported, as were the results of numerous other interviews in Fayette County. No further investigation was requested by the Department and there is absolutely no basis for the allegation that the civil rights workers complained to us to no avail.

BACKGROUND ON EDITORS OF BOOK:

Douglas Dowd, Associate Professor in Cornell's Department of Economics, was obviously the leading figure in the production of this book. Bufiles reflect that Dowd, who is 45, has been associated with cited and leftist groups dating back to 1949. He has supported activity seeking the elimination of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Mary D. Nichols is identified in files as a Cornell student (1966 graduating class) who has participated in civil rights meetings at that school. Files contain no other pertinent information regarding her. Regarding Nick Lawrence, photographer for the book, Bufiles reflect only that one Nicholas Lawrence, New York City, was a member of the Fayette County project in 1964 and had taken photographs of Negroes who had gathered to register in that county.

OBSERVATION:

"Step By Step" is a compilation of the experiences and observations of the members of the Cornell group in Tennessee. No single author is responsible for the material but it is apparent that the scope and emphasis of the book was dictated by Douglas Dowd. It is believed Dowd should be contacted by SAC, Albany, to straighten him out with regard to the misstatements and distortions about the FBI which appear in this book. In view of Dowd's ultraliberalism and his position on the Cornell faculty, this contact should be handled with tact and diplomacy in order to preclude Dowd from charging us with

M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: "STEP BY STEP"

harassment or interference with academic freedom. This should be a straightforward presentation of the facts, accompanied by a request that Dowd retract the critical statements in the book.

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached airtel be sent to Albany instructing the SAC to contact Dowd along the lines indicated above.

✓ Pm to be
MM

clay
AHS

OR, but it will not
do much good

6/29

OK, but we are resorting entirely
to the practicalities of having
Field Agents orally answer criticisms
in letters & newspapers re. U.S.
They often dont do a good job. & we
are highly dont understand who are
and write a strong letter & send forth
the attack. It

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 6-17-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BRIEF REVIEW OF BOOK TITLED: "SPECIAL AGENT...

A Quarter Century With The Treasury Department And The Secret Service" BY CHIEF FRANK J. WILSON AND BETH DAY. PUBLISHED BY HOLT, RINEHART, AND WINSTON, INC.

YIT
On June 8, 1965, Miss Louise Waller, Editor, General Book Division, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., sent a letter to Mr. Tolson and copies of the above-titled book to the Director and to Mr. Tolson who requested that a brief review be made of this book.

The book opens with this statement: The terrible tragedy at Dallas, on November 22, 1963, when our President, John F. Kennedy, was assassinated by the Marxist Lee Harvey Oswald and the subsequent report and recommendations made by the Warren Commission have turned the country's attention in an unprecedented way on the duties and methods of the United States Secret Service. For it is the first and foremost job of the Secret Service to protect the life of the President.

Wilson then delves into the founding of the Secret Service in 1865 for the purpose of dealing with counterfeiting; the informal protection which Secret Service Agents afforded President Grover Cleveland from 1894-1896; then McKinley's assassination in 1901, which awakened Congress to the fact that this country had lost three Presidents in 36 years. In 1902, therefore, an appropriation was made by Congress and a formal White House detail established. The Secret Service was given the responsibility at that time for the protection of the life of the President.

Wilson then relates the history of the Secret Service from 1902 to the present date, its accomplishments and his own accomplishments during the time he was its Chief.

Wilson castigates the Dallas Police, on page 9, for allowing Oswald to escape. He states: "When they rushed into the building where the assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, was hiding, he was allowed to escape. Oswald was captured within two hours but not before he had shot and fatally wounded a Dallas police officer." Wilson then comments unfavorably on the Dallas Police publicly announcing the hour at which time Oswald was to be removed from Police Headquarters to the county jail. He states: "The removal became a melodramatic spectacle, which ended in a disgraceful and tragic event, when, in the basement of police headquarters, Jack Ruby, a man with a Dallas police record, approached Oswald, placed a revolver in his middle, and killed him, as the negligent Dallas police stood by and millions of the nation's astonished television viewers looked on." (page 10)

1 - Mr. DeLoach

BMS:jke

56 JUL 13 1965 199 JUL 1 1965

62-46855
NIN RECORDED

SEARCHED

17 JUN 30 1965

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Jones to DeLoach memo
Re: Brief Review Of Book

Wilson relates he had boyhood leanings toward law enforcement because his father was with the Buffalo, New York, Police Department and protected President McKinley during his first visit to Buffalo. Wilson tells of his inability to stay in the Army because of poor eyesight and his first investigative job with Herbert Hoover's Food Administration. He says after the Armistice in 1918, he joined the Intelligence Unit, Internal Revenue Bureau. He says his trial by fire came during the corrupt Harding Administration and he tells of the part he played in investigating the "Ohio Gang" and particularly the Daugherty-Penrose organization. He relates a variety of cases in which he gives the Secret Service full credit for solving such as the Al Capone case and the Lindbergh kidnapping. FBI receives no credit in either case. He relates his investigation of the late Senator Huey Long of Louisiana, and his eventual murder. He deals with counterfeiting and states he was made Chief of Secret Service in 1936 because of increase in counterfeiting.

He deals with Presidential mail received from cranks, nuts, and anonymous letter writers who send threatening letters and mysterious packages. He expresses his great admiration for Franklin D. Roosevelt. He mentions White House problems resulting from the Pearl Harbor attack and World War II. He discusses travels of the President inside and outside the United States and the part he played in traveling with President Franklin Roosevelt in the United States. He discusses narrow escapes of Presidents from hands of assassins and gives details of a narrow escape Andrew Jackson had. Wilson states his biggest headache was providing Presidential protection at those times when public parades or large gatherings at the Capitol were going to take place. This was particularly true in the Inaugural gatherings at the Capitol. He mentions the shock he received on April 12, 1945, when a message came through from Warm Springs: "The President had a sudden attack. Condition serious." In a few minutes further news arrived advising President Roosevelt had suffered a fatal cerebral hemorrhage.

Wilson discusses President Truman taking over the White House and problems incurred by Secret Service during Truman Administration. He relates details of Potsdam Peace Conference. Wilson mentions the two atomic bombs dropped in Japan in August, 1945, which resulted in victory in Japan on 9-2-45. He then relates the Puerto Rican fanatics trying to shoot President Truman at the Blair House on November 1, 1950, praised the Secret Service's protection of Truman and lastly the need for all Presidents to take no chances in the future by using bullet proof cars, and Congress improving our defective Federal laws.

Wilson's book is strictly a book letting the world know the part Frank J. Wilson played in the affair of protecting the Presidents of the United States and handling other matters under the jurisdiction of the Secret Service during an important era in our history.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPM DAB
JFM

JRC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)
(Attention: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION)

DATE: 6/30/65

FROM : SAC, New York (100-87235)

SUBJECT: Book
THE UGLY RUSSIAN
BY VICTOR LASKY No Locality
BOOK REVIEWS

bc
Re Bulet, 5/21/65.

Enclosed, in accordance with the Bureau's request, is one copy of "The Ugly Russian", by VICTOR LASKY.

ENCLOSURE

Book detached
Retained in Bureau
Library 7-2-65 (P&S)

REC9 62-46855-333

10 JUL 21 1965

EX-11A

12 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - New York

JSM:jm
(3)

14
6 JUL 16 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)
(Attention: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION)

DATE: 6/30/65

FROM : *jm* SAC, New York (100-87235)

SUBJECT: *jm* WHO'S WHO IN THE USSR
BOOK REVIEWS

M. J. S.
3- M. J. S. 1/15.
3- M. J. S. 1/15.
3- M. J. S. 1/15.

7/17
Re Bulet, 5/21/65.

In accordance with the Bureau's request, two copies of the captioned publication have been ordered at the pre-publication discount price of \$22.50 each. It is anticipated that the books will be published in late August or early September. Upon delivery the books will be submitted to the Bureau.

b7D

jm
EX-109

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-304397 -

32

REC 2062-46855-334

2
3 JUL 2 1965

EX-109

Miss B. Butler
RESEARCH-SATELLITE



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
62-46855

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach *Da*

DATE: 7-6-65

FROM : M. A. Jones *2*

S
X
SUBJECT: *b6 b7c*
HOW MANY MORE VICTIMS?
BY GLADYS DENNY SHULTZ
OLD MANITOU ROAD
GARRISON, NEW YORK

Book Review

Mrs. Shultz has forwarded to the Director a copy of her new book which she says was prompted by an attempted sexual assault made on her. The incident caused her to make a survey of the handling of sex criminals by authorities throughout the United States. The Director's articles on this subject are favorably mentioned.

Bufiles reflect that in May, 1959, she wrote to the Director saying she had applied for a pistol permit through the Putnam County Sheriff's Office, Carmel, New York, and was told that her fingerprints would have to be processed by the FBI. She said she made the application in January and her pistol permit had not yet been received. She was advised by letter, after inquiry was made of our New York Office concerning the matter, that we had no record of having received her fingerprints but that an Agent had contacted the Sheriff's Office in Carmel, New York, which resulted in a copy of her fingerprints being mailed to the Bureau for checking. She was advised she might wish to contact the Sheriff regarding the matter. Mrs. Shultz again wrote saying she had received her permit on the same day she received the Director's letter and expressed her appreciation for the Director's personal interest. At the time of this correspondence, Mrs. Shultz was a contributing editor to the "Ladies' Home Journal."

A review of Mrs. Shultz's book reveals it is a detailed study of the sex offender and how society may best cope with this menace. She related the incident of the attempted sexual assault made on her and states that subsequently her attacker was given inadequate treatment by correction authorities. She traveled throughout the United States and studied case histories of every type of sexual offender. She said all her subjects revealed warped minds which were most often malformed in childhood experiences or with misguided parental attitudes. She claims that these men were all quite ill, yet in most states sex offenders are merely sentenced to prison where they remain unaided, untreated and become even more ill. She said they are all most often released to prey upon society as greater menaces than when they were first sentenced. *REC-110* *62-46855-335*

Enclosure sent 7-9-65

NOT RECORDED
191 JUL 23 1965

8 JUL 23 1965

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure

1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure

54 AUG 12 1965

Continued.

CRIMINAL RESEARCH

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Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
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Holmes _____
Gandy _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-1 61279-76

M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo
RE: "HOW MANY MORE VICTIMS?"

She said these crimes will lessen only when law and medicine work hand in hand and when other states treat these individuals as they are treated in Wisconsin and California. In these states, after careful study some offenders are determined to be curable and are then treated with a view to rehabilitation. She said that only those violators who are determined to be curable should be released after treatment. She implied that those who cannot be cured should never be released.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter thanking Mrs. Shultz for her book be approved and forwarded.

gmc

✓

ppm/jew

jh

gpb.

1 - N. P. Callahan/ M. F. Row
1 - D. Sullivan
1 - J. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - L. Whitson
1 - L. L. Whalen

SAC, New York

August 3, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855) ✓

INTERNATIONAL IMMUNITIES

BY C. WILFRED JENKS

BOOK REVIEWS

Captioned book was published in 1961 by Oceana Publications, Inc.,
Dobbs Ferry, New York, 10522, for the price of \$6.00.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and forward it
to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA Lish Whitson, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence
Division, for reference purposes, will be placed in the Bureau Library.

LLW:df
LLW:df

(10)

See Serial 338

Sub

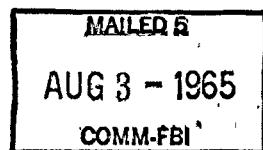
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AUG 3 - 1965

COMM-FBI

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REG 41 62-46855-336
FBI-102

19 AUG 4 1965

70 AUG 11 1965 150
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan 4-18-1965 (mnb)
1 - J. W. Smith
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - F. J. Baumgardner
1 - L. L. Whalen

SAC, New York

August 3, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PART OF THE TRUTH
 BY GRANVILLE HICKS
 BOOK REVIEWS

Captioned book is published by Harcourt, Brace and World, New York, New York, and is priced at \$5.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section.

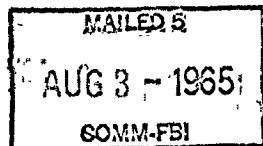
NOTE: Book, requested by SA R. S. Garner, Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes, will be placed in the Bureau Library.

LLW:df
(10)

S
SAC

100-70153

Book rec'd
placed in
Bureau Library
8/11/65 fm:bd



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Casper _____
Callahan _____
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Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

ALL ROOMS 100-70153 TELETYPE UNIT

283
86 AUG 16 1965

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
178 AUG 5 1965

100-70153-
19 AUG 4 1965

ORIGINAL FILED 100-70153-17

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

Re: REVIEW OF "ANTI-COMMUNIST MANIFESTO"

62-46855

[redacted]

b7D

[redacted]

Mention of Director and FBI

The Director and the Bureau are mentioned favorably on pages 3 and 4 of this publication. The author proposes that "our excellent FBI investigate the mysterious retorts through which the money and the disguised bolshevik propaganda material is floating into their local underground organizations." He adds, "May I declare that it is a veritable blessing of Providence having such a director of the FBI as J. Edgar Hoover?"

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

S/HB
JAN
WCD
PDT
RJD

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 7/27/65

FROM : LEGAT, TOKYO (64-267) (RUC)

BOOK REVIEWS

SUBJECT:

~~WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA~~
~~BOOK PUBLISHED BY~~
~~UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LIMITED~~
~~KOWLOON, HONG KONG~~
~~BOOK REVIEWS~~

Remylet 5/24/65.

Enclosed copy of letter dated 7/10/65 from Union Research Institute to the U. S. Consulate General, Hong Kong, B. C. C., shows status of publication of this book. Present estimate of cost is about \$15 (US) per volume.

Case being placed in RUC status with tickler to follow at Hong Kong after 10/1/65 and to purchase 8 copies, UACB.

Copy to: 12 (no longer)
by routing slip for
 info action
date: 8-11-65
by: D. H. G.

REC-62 62-46855-337

4-Bureau (Enc. 1)
(1-Foreign Liaison)
(1-San Francisco) (105-2563)

1-Tokyo
HLC:kvw
(5)

1 AUG 2 1965

NAT'D SEC.

1 AUG 1965 Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

友聯研究所
香港九龍尖沙嘴九龍



UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE

No. 9 College Road,
Kowloon, Hong Kong

U. S. Consulate General
[room 201]
Mr. Tung
26, Garden Road
Hong Kong

July 10, 1965

Dear Sir/Sirs:

Earlier we announced that one of our publications entitled Who's Who in Communist China was scheduled to come out at the end of this July. Because a couple of weeks ago we decided to incorporate the latest materials (up through the 3rd NPC) on each person in the work, the publication will not be available until September or October, 1965. We are sorry for keeping you waiting so long and causing you the inconvenience. We hope, however, that the book will be more informative.

Your name has been placed on our mailing list. We will see that the volume is sent to you upon its publication unless we hear from you to the contrary.

Again, please accept our apology.

Sincerely yours,


Maria Yen
Director

62-46855-337
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 8/10/65
ATTENTION: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

FROM : *m* SAC, NEW YORK (94-0)

SUBJECT: *m*

INTERNATIONAL IMMUNITIES
BY C. WILFRED JENKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 8/3/65, captioned as above.

Efforts to locate the above captioned book in NYC were unproductive. Brentano's Book Store has placed a special order for this book and advised that the book should be available in about two weeks. The book will be sent to the Bureau just as soon as received by Brentano's Book Store.

5-10 info

REC-62

338

2 - Bureau (62-46855)
1 - New York (94-0)

1 AM 13 REC

JMA:MAH
(3)

REC-62

RESEARCH-SATELLITE
11/14/65

330
5 AUG 19 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-11-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

MP

SUBJECT: "BEHIND BARS"
BY JULIUS A. LEIBERT
WITH EMILY KINGSBERRY

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Gandy _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Reviews

Reference is made to captioned book, which was brought to your (Mr. DeLoach's) office by its co-author, Emily Kingsbery, along with a letter addressed to you enclosing material on her organization, the National Alliance of Russian Solidarists. Miss Kingsbery, a friend of Herbert Philbrick, talked to SA Hobson Adcock of your office and attempted to get an endorsement from Mr. Hoover for this book. The Director's policy of not being in a position to do this was explained to her; she indicated she understood the situation but desired the book be brought to Mr. Hoover's attention. This book is inscribed: "To J. Edgar Hoover--who has done more than anyone else in this century to raise the calibre of law enforcement personnel and processes--Sincerely, Julius A. Leibert, Emily Kingsbery!"

REVIEW OF "BEHIND BARS":

The book consists of the account of Rabbi Leibert's experiences as a prison chaplain at San Quentin. Leibert's theme is that our present penal system degrades prisoners and does not accomplish the purpose of rehabilitating them. He feels that a distinction should be made between lawbreakers, whom he describes as those who commit an offense against an impersonal entity such as the government or society, and criminals, whom he describes as those who commit acts by force or fraud which directly harm another person. The lawbreaker, Leibert states, rightly belongs under the jurisdiction of present law enforcement agencies, but that treatment of him should be geared for rehabilitation rather than punishment. The criminal, Leibert feels, should be isolated from society in a hospital or therapeutic center until fit to return to society. Leibert is critical of capital punishment, alleging that this does not deter crime; he notes that he resigned from his position at San Quentin in order to initiate legal steps to save a prisoner from the gas chamber.

Enclosure *sent 8-11-65*

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure *MP*

JVA:jma

(5)

54 AUG 20 1965

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED

133 AUG 13 1965

Continued next page... *MP*

35

ORIGINAL FILED IN
140-6046-35

M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo
RE: "BEHIND BARS"

On pages 39 ff. he discusses the case of Morton Sobell, recounting his efforts to give Sobell spiritual counsel and stating he feels Sobell should be freed, since his crime would have been "long since expiated." Leibert also mentions Caryl Chessman on pages 147 ff., stating that Chessman should have been isolated in a hospital instead of being given the death sentence.

The book concludes with "first-aid measures" to be taken until our penal system can be reformed. These include halfway houses to help released prisoners adjust to freedom, full employment while in prison and a single trial and sentence for the criminal.

DATA IN BUFILES ON KINGSBERY AND LEIBERT:

b6
b7C

Bufiles reflect references to Kingsbery in connection with her affiliation with the National Alliance of Russian Solidarists, an anti-Soviet emigre organization which seeks the overthrow of the present Soviet Government.

Regarding Julius Leibert. Bufiles reflect that in [redacted]

[redacted] He has been active in efforts to get a new trial for Morton Sobell.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the above information concerning Leibert, that the attached letter over Miss Gandy's signature be sent to Miss Kingsbery thanking her for the book.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 8/10/65
ATTENTION: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

FROM : *John* SAC, NEW YORK (94-0)

SUBJECT: *MS*
PART OF THE TRUTH
BY GRANVILLE HICKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 8/3/65, captioned as above.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Part of the Truth", as requested in rebulet.

5-1 to N.Y., 8-24-65 re previous request 3-15-65 to obtain one copy of book "Strange Communists I Have Known," by Bertram J. Wolfe. Book has not been recd by Bureau; advise by return mail.

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
150 AUG 18 1965

~~NOT RECORDED~~

1 AUG 12 1965

1 - ENCLOSURE *1* *1* *1* *1* *1* *1*

Detailed list of library

② - Bureau (62-46855) (Enclosure 1)
1 - New York (94-0) *1* *1* *1* *1* *1* *1*

JMA:MAH

(3)

70 AUG 23 1965

62-46855

RESEARCH-SATELLITE
ENC 1 1082

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-70153-18

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach ✓
FROM : M. A. Jones
SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS
REVIEW OF BOOK TITLED
"RIO GRANDE"

DATE: 8-5-65

Rodolfo Luzzardo, author of the book "Rio Grande" sent Mr. Hoover a copy of his book in July, 1965. The book was acknowledged in the Director's absence on 7-14-65. Bufiles reflected that Luzzardo was formerly the Secretary to the President of Venezuela. A brief review of the book was made at the time the in-absence letter was sent to Luzzardo and this indicated the book was a criticism of American foreign policy in South America.

A detailed review reveals that the entire book is based upon the author's criticism of America's foreign policy in South America. About the only thing good he has to say about America's foreign policy is contained on page 47 where he is speaking of the revolution in the Dominican Republic and the grave problem it presented. He states; "President Johnson, of the United States, informed of the alarming details, took a most judicious and courageous decision: he dispatched U. S. marines and paratroopers to protect neutral lives, made an immediate appeal to the Organization of American States to intervene, and called upon all the American republics to send troops to the island to cooperate. Notwithstanding, the governments of Venezuela, Costa Rica and Chile protested against the presence of U. S. troops in the unfortunate island."

On page 51 the author refers to Castro as the number one enemy of the United States. The author states on pages 57 and 59 "The more responsible press in Caracas, however, has frankly approved of President Johnson's judicious move in the Dominican Republic." He cites an editorial on this page written by Manuel Osorio Calatrava on May 10, 1965, in the newspaper "El Universal," one of the most responsible and oldest Caracas journals. "The principle of non-intervention delivered Cuba to Russia. It is not possible to permit that it should surrender the Dominican Republic to Russia. While the OAS made speeches, the Russians were installing missile bases. While the Americans acted strictly according to the letter of diplomatic treaties, Russia guided her action by her own strategy. While the American nations resorted to their diplomats, the U. R. S. S. resorted to her army." 108 1155-839

On page 71 the author states: "The days are gone when the State Department could feel it was the master of Latin America, and act accordingly backed by the tremendous military and economic power of the United States." He says, "Gone are the days when Wall Street dictated policies."

1 - Mr. Delach 1965
1 - Mr. Sullivan 9
1 - Miss Gandy 1965

BMS-iks (5)

95-1359
Ivan
Andy
~~ENCLOSURE~~

11 AUG 18 1965
CRIME RESEARCH

2018

Jones to DeLoach memo
Re: Review of Book

The author does not feel it is the duty of the United States for its government to act as a self-appointed Department of Police in South American countries and that Indo-American is getting very, very tired of having to tolerate meekly the insistence of the State Department in being our political and social M. D., our family doctor, who used to give us prescriptions in English and now is trying to pass them on to us translated into Puerto Rican Spanish."

On page 75 the author says Americans make themselves obnoxious by overmeddling, by telling Latin America what size of shoes to wear, etc. He says: "We cannot escape the influence of our powerful northern neighbor, but let this influence at least be not morally depressing and the cause of frictions and deep-rooted resentment rather than mutually beneficial. . . . Latin America does not believe that the United States is overcrowded with master-minds; but knows that, along with a few very good men, a great many self-appointed wizards are sent south from above the Rio Grande line. Nor do we believe that the Holy Bible was written by one of the Secretaries of State."

On page 77 the author states he well remembers the day after Pearl Harbor at the offices of Standard Oil of New Jersey in Caracas where he then worked that it was a festive day for the Venezuelan employees--many of whom were educated in the United States and all of them anti-communists. "The two FBI agents who operated there did not become aware of what was happening." He stated the general policy of the State Department and of the majority of American corporations operating south of Rio Grande, of many an ill-chosen diplomat, of many a block-head who comes south with airs of a self-appointed God, have built up steadily the Latin American resentment. He then says; "Certainly the history of Fidel Castro's success in becoming the red boss of Cuba, and the subsequent blunder of the Bay of Pigs, have not added prestige to the United States and particularly to the State Department, south of Rio Grande."

On page 79 he stated the American mistakes in connection with the takeover of Cuba by Castro were appalling. "There were clear antecedents, which most likely the FBI knew, unless the agents in Bogota were not on their toes (which is most unlikely with FBI men). While the Ninth International Conference of American States was about to open in April, 1948, Fidel Castro Ruz, then 22 years of age and a student, visited Bogota, and busied himself making the proper contacts in preparation for the burning and sacking of the city which took place on April 9th as an act of sabotage against the conference. Fidel Castro and his companion Rafael Del Pino were called to the headquarters of the National Security Police, interrogated, and asked to leave the country immediately. That prevented the two Cuban communists agents from actually triggering the tragedy which practically razed Bogota." The author states that in 1949 Alberto Nino H. published a book and had references to Fidel Castro and his colleague on pages 54 and 76 and he asks the question "Didn't the American Ambassador in Bogota read that book, per chance? Didn't he think it was wise to send a copy to the State Department, by way of information?" He then states that many errors have been committed in Washington in cataloguing men and government in recent years. There were no further references to the FBI nor is there anything contained in the rest of the book which would be of any particular interest.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

OPR DAS Kevac

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - W. A. Branigan/J. P. Lee August 13, 1965
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - Miss Butler
- 1 - R. W. Smith

THE STORY OF SOVIET ESPIONAGE
BOOK BY RONALD SETH

U.S.A. O Book Reviews

The above book, to be published in October, 1965, by Hawthorn Books, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10011, is priced at \$5.95 a copy. You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book (when available) for the use of the Bureau and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book requested by SA J. P. Lee, Soviet Section. After perusal, the book will be filed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:cr er

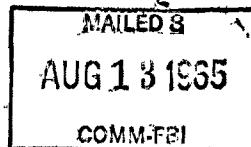
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Book received *SPH*
11-14-65
See Serial 358.
AMB

REC-42

62-46855-340

19 AUG 16 1965



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AMFB

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

56
O
COMMUNIST EASTERN EUROPE
BOOK BY JOSEPH ROTCHILD
BOOK REVIEWS

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan August 18, 1965
1 - J. M. Sizoo, 629 R. B.
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler

*M. F. Row
noted
JMB*

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book (published by Walker and Company, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10019, \$3.95, 1964) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: SA Joseph M. Sizoo, Research-Satellite Section, requests the book because he feels it will be valuable as a reference for research and lecture material and investigative work for the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:cr cr
(9)

*Book received
8/27/65
JMB*



REC-22

62-46855-341

19 AUG 23 1965

EX-101

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Holmes _____
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54 AUG 27 1965 *44*
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

*jan
AMB.*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

PA
Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: August 13, 1965

FROM : M. A. Jones

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: "CROISET THE CLAIRVOYANT"
BOOK ABOUT GERARD CROISET
BY JACK HARRISON POLLACK

✓ 9-3-65 AMB
Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

By memorandum dated August 6, 1965, I advised you that a new paperback edition of captioned book was being published and that, according to an item in the "Overseas Press Bulletin," the paperback edition would contain a special postscript telling "of the assistance given the FBI by the Dutch clairvoyant in solving the murders of the three civil rights workers."

My memorandum of August 6th pointed out that an importer named Milton A. Nelson of New York had, in fact, contacted the Dutch soothsayer Gerard Croiset last summer concerning the disappearance of civil rights workers James Chaney, Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner--but that Croiset had contributed in no manner to the solution of this Neshoba County, Mississippi, case. My memorandum also noted that a copy of the paperback edition of "Croiset the Clairvoyant" would be obtained as soon as it became available and would be reviewed for references to FBI cases.

ACTION:

A copy of "Croiset the Clairvoyant" is attached. Pages 265-270 relate to Croiset's alleged connection with the Mississippi civil rights workers case. The author, Jack Harrison Pollack, relates how Croiset was contacted in Holland in June and July, 1964, and furnished information concerning the location of the three victims' bodies, as well as data regarding some of those responsible for their deaths. Pollack's account of the information supplied by Croiset (which data was relayed to the FBI through an attorney for the Goodman family) reflects that it is carefully edited and interpreted by Pollack to delete totally inaccurate data and to "tailor" it to fit the known facts of this widely publicized case. However, Pollack is victim to such unsubstantiated reports as the story that James Chaney was beaten with a chain (actually, the bulldozer used in covering the three bodies with dirt probably was responsible for any beaten appearance noted on Chaney's body); and Pollack's book recites how Croiset stated that a piece of chain tied to a rope was used to beat Chaney and how Croiset stated that the chain could be found "a hundred meters from a swampy area."

Pollack observes, "All of Croiset's information was promptly transmitted to FBI authorities (who, I was given to understand, found it useful in identifying the murderers, long before they reportedly paid an informer to pinpoint the exact area where

Enclosure

162-46855-
ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - C. L. McGowan ~~NOT~~ RECORDED
1 - R. W. Smith

CRIME RESEARCH
28 AUG 25 1965 (Continued next page...)

6 QW 16 Aug 31 1965

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo, 8-13-65
RE: "Croiset the Clairvoyant"

the bodies were buried. Don't misunderstand. I am not claiming that Croiset single-handedly 'solved' the Mississippi mystery.... But I do insist... that Croiset was of some help to the FBI. Otherwise, why did it keep requesting additional information?" Pollack also asserts that "Croiset's testimony would be extremely relevant" in this case.

(Through an attorney for the Goodman family, "impressions" of Croiset in this Mississippi case were, in fact, furnished the FBI. We did not solicit this data; and it contributed in no manner to the locating of the bodies or the solution of the case. There is absolutely nothing to which he could testify at the trial of this case.)

On page 269, Pollack also makes brief reference (although not by name) to the fact that William Coors, brother of kidnap-murder victim Adolph Coors III, contacted another soothsayer, the late Florence Sternfels, for information concerning the fate of Adolph. Pollack states that William Coors told Mrs. Sternfels that he had "discussed your participation in the case with the FBI and although they have no objection and, of course, would appreciate constructive help, they will not as a matter of policy officially request assistance from any non-police source, including private detective agencies. (Florence Sternfels furnished William Coors nothing of value in solving the Coors kidnap case. Rather, she gave him a hodgepodge of grossly inaccurate "impressions.")

THE BOOK DISCREDITS ITSELF

This book is so filled with Pollack's personal observations and conclusions on behalf of Croiset--despite the absolute paucity of facts in many instances to support his position--that no reasonable person should be "taken in" by the book. Furthermore, in the biographical portions of the book, Pollack is forced to admit that Croiset was a ne'er-do-well until he surfaced his clairvoyant talents in the mid-1930's. Pollack shows that Croiset came from a rotten family background (his parents were an unwed actor and wardrobe mistress); that Croiset lived in foster homes or an orphanage during much of his childhood; that his formal education ended when he was 13 years old; that he was a vocational failure during his "pre-clairvoyant" days; and that he earns his living from magnetic "healing" (In other words, he is the Dutch equivalent to an African "witch doctor.")

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. As previously stated, the material in Pollack's book is its own discredit. The book is an inferior one which should attract little notice and sell few copies.

9/11
JFM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 8/26/65
ATTENTION: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT, RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

FROM: *John* SAC, NEW YORK (62-13424) (C)

SUBJECT: *John*

COMMUNIST EASTERN EUROPE
BOOK BY JOSEPH ROTCHILD
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 8/18/65.

There is enclosed herewith one copy of the
captioned book for use of the Central Research Unit,
Research-Satellite Section.

REC-31

342

2 - Bureau
1 - New York (62-13424)

DGJ:MAH
(3)

EX-101

621 RB

RECEIVED
FBI - NEW YORK

8/26/65

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

REC-24

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Sullivan

for Book Reviews

1 - Mr. Belmont

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

DATE: 6/24/65

1 - W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: "IT'S VERY SIMPLE,
THE TRUE STORY OF CIVIL RIGHTS"
BY ALAN STANG

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith

1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Phillips

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Felt
Felt
Cole
Felt
Sullivan
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

N.Y.

5. Phillips

R. W. Stang

Our Boston Office confidentially obtained proof sheets for captioned book which is due to be published 7/4/65 by Western Islands Publishers, Belmont, Massachusetts. Bureau indices negative re author and publisher.

The Author:

Bureau Library sources checked revealed that Stang wrote an article entitled "Communist Terror in the Streets" which appeared in the September, 1964, issue of "American Opinion," a magazine edited and published by Robert Welch of the John Birch Society. Stang also wrote an article entitled "Separatists - Communist Revolution in Canada" in the April, 1965, issue of "American Opinion." Stang is described in this magazine as a former business editor for Prentice - Hall, Inc. ; a television writer, producer and consultant; and a resident of New York City. Check of New York Office indices and established sources revealed no information re Stang. Significantly, it is to be noted that the address for Western Islands, the publisher of Stang's book, is 395 Concord Avenue, Belmont, Massachusetts, which is the same address for Robert Welch, Inc., publishers of "American Opinion."

The Book:

"It's Very Simple" is an attempt to rationalize today's civil rights movement in this country as primarily a communist operation. The author describes communist take overs in various countries and then attempts to draw parallels between demonstrations and riots in the United States (such as the New York City difficulties in July, 1964) with riots and revolutions throughout the world. Stang covers a wide spectrum of civil rights activities from those of legitimate racial organizations to the Black Nationalist Groups. Practically all his documentation is to public source material and there is no significant information in the book which appears to be new and previously unknown to the Bureau. Stang makes frequent use of literary license and importantly fails to include documentation for key passages (examples appear on pages 101 and 185). An

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51 SEP 2 1965

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128 SEP 1 1965 EX. -101

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(4)

ORIGINAL FILED IN
VOLUME 100-106670-1525

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
"It's Very Simple"
100-106670

entire chapter (14) is devoted to an attack on civil rights legislation and the book, in general, is critical of all Administration and other efforts aimed at improving the lot of the Negro. Although there are references to the FBI, they are not derogatory to the Bureau or the Director. Pages 71 and 209 contain quotations of the Director relative to the communist influence in the racial movement.

Stang's last chapter contains such strong conclusions that their full impact can best be felt by the following exact quotations of some excerpts:

"....America's 'race problem' and the 'civil rights movement' supposed to end it, have both been planned by the Communists....built up by the Communists,....."

"....the 'civil rights movement' is for the most part a Communist operation..."

"....there is a real problem between the races in this country today, and that it has been caused almost in its entirety by the Communists..."

"....growing hopelessness and despair among Negro Americans today....is largely the work of the Communists..."

"....growing hostility between black and white Americans... is for the most part the work of the Communists..."

"I accuse the Rev. Dr. King of being in effect one of the country's most influential workers for communism and against the Negroes. I accuse President Kennedy and President Johnson of knowing this but nevertheless not only closing their eyes to it, but lending a hand. I therefore accuse them both of having betrayed their oath of office."

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
"It's Very Simple"
100-106670

OBSERVATIONS:

The details of the book do not support the strong conclusions reached by the author. We have had available to us all the material which Stang has plus considerable additional data from our investigations and we could not arrive at such conclusions. The impression is received that Stang may have well started with his conclusions and then developed the information and manner of presentation which he hoped would prove his point. This work must be viewed in the light of the author's apparent close connections with Robert Welch and the John Birch Society.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

BB *✓* *GR*
McG *J* *9/28*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

R. W. Smith

FROM :

SUBJECT: **REVIEW OF PAMPHLET:
'REPORT ON THE KU KLUX KLAN'
BY ARNOLD FORSTER AND BENJAMIN R. EPSTEIN
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER
(62-46855)**

Book Review

No New Data

This newly-published 40-page pamphlet gives a good, brief account of the Klan from its origin in 1865 to the present time, except for a few discrepancies noted herein-after. It contains no information not already known to the Bureau.

The Authors

Arnold Forster is General Counsel and Director of the Civil Rights Division of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and Benjamin R. Epstein is the League's National Director. Bufiles show that we have had cordial relations and correspondence over a period of years with both these individuals. The Anti-Defamation League has furnished information of interest to the Bureau in the past.

Mention of FBI

The pamphlet contains several references to the Bureau, none of which is derogatory. It is stated on page 6 that a Klan plot to assassinate Martin Luther King early in 1965 "leaked out, and the FBI and other law enforcement authorities threw a heavy guard around him." This is not true. The Bureau, of course, did not afford King any personal protection, although we do notify local police authorities of any threats against him.

Klan Groups

162-46855
NOT RECORDED

191 SEP 7 1965

4 SEP 3 1965

The pamphlet correctly states that the Klan today is a divided movement consisting of a number of Klan groups, the largest being Robert Shelton's United Klans of America.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Smith

1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Garner

RSG:cr
(7)

CONTINUED - OVER

66 SEP
F130

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453

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-531

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan

Re: Review of Pamphlet: "Report on The Ku Klux Klan"

62-46855.

America. However, the pamphlet erroneously lists James Venable's National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan as the second most important group, having the support of 7,000 to 9,000. Actually, this group has a membership of approximately 50. Originally formed by Venable to bring a number of small Klans into one organization, the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan has not realized its goal.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

DEM₅

SA
WCL

RJ

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *for*

FROM : R. W. Smith *Sp*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW: "GOLDEN GEESE, GOLDEN EGGS"
BY CHAUNCEY E. BROCKWAY
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

DATE: August 27, 1965

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for
On 8-16-65, Chauncey E. Brockway, a Sharon, Pennsylvania, lawyer, forwarded to the Director a copy of a book--published in 1958--he had written. His letter was acknowledged 8-24-65 and the book was referred to the Research-Satellite Section for review.

Bufiles contain no derogatory data concerning Brockway. There is no mention in the book of the Director or the FBI.

Promise of Utopia

Brockway outlines a novel program for economic and political peace to be achieved by a free enterprise competitive system which he says has never really been used in the United States. He claims that his plan would liberate this country and the world from depressions, unemployment, political strife, and global war and would therefore destroy communism.

Brockway's plan calls for three steps to be taken by the Government and by industry: First, legislation should be enacted to permit corporations to include equity capital (represented by preferred and common stocks), together with labor, as part of the cost of production. This would automatically eliminate the corporate income tax. Second, the income of corporations, over and above all other costs, should be distributed on the basis of 94 per cent to employees and six per cent to management. This would create the biggest possible incentive to productivity. And, third, corporations should guarantee to employ a definite number of persons annually. This would end unemployment.

62-46855

NOT RECORDED

133 SEP 2 1965

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler

1 - Mr. Garner

RSG:cr *cr*
(6)

226
CONTINUED- OVER 17 SEP 1 1965

51 SEP 9 1965

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED
FBI - PHILADELPHIA

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

Re: BOOK REVIEW: "GOLDEN GEESE, GOLDEN EGGS"

62-46855

Key to Peace

Once this program is operating effectively in the United States, Brockway maintains, it would spread abroad. It is his contention that, as this program rejuvenates the economies of other nations, it would begin to pierce the Iron Curtain and cause unrest. People would rise up and overthrow their communist regimes. Eventually, there would be economic prosperity for all mankind and world peace would ensue.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

SAB

ABG

PA
SAC, New York

September 1, 1965

~~Director, FBI (62-46855)~~

~~PORTRAIT OF THE ASSASSIN
BOOK BY GERALD R. FORD WITH JOHN R. STILES
BOOK REVIEWS~~

W. R. Ford
You should discreetly and expeditiously obtain one copy of the captioned book (published in May, 1965, by Simon and Schuster, Incorporated, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10020; \$6.95) and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE:

SA W. A. Branigan, Soviet Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, has requested the book. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library. Author Gerald R. Ford, Congressman from Michigan, was a member of the Warren Commission which investigated the assassination of President Kennedy.

AMB:mac
(10) *Mac*

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Butler

*for record
9-7-65
A.M.B.*

REC 25

62-46855-343

*S
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19 SEP 2 1965



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*ay
R.M.B.*

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT,
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION)
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

9/3/65

PORTRAIT OF THE ASSASSIN
BOOK BY GERALD R. FORD WITH JOHN R. STILES
BOOK REVIEWS

Book Review
Rebuket-9/1/65.

Submitted is one copy of captioned book.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - New York (41)

W.H.B.:msb
(3)

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
178 SEP 8 1965

ORIGINAL FILED

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-20-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: "KENNEDY"

BOOK BY THEODORE SORENSEN
FORMER SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY

fin
A memorandum from Mr. Mohr to Mr. DeLoach dated 8-18-65, pointed out that Mr. Mohr had received a letter from SA William H. Carpenter, Resident Agent at Hyannis, Massachusetts, to the effect that he had been told by Theodore Sorensen that his book, "Kennedy," is due out in October, 1965, (Excerpts from this book are being serialized in "Look" Magazine currently) and will explain that the night interviews by the FBI in the steel controversy in 1962 were strictly decisions made by the FBI. Carpenter tried to dissuade Sorensen by stating that the President wanted the complete report on his desk the next morning at seven. Sorensen stated this was not the truth, that Bobby Kennedy had not asked to have the FBI report completed the next morning. Sorensen has apparently checked with Robert Kennedy and Kennedy has agreed that Sorensen's version is correct. Carpenter also indicated that he did not think Sorensen would change the story as he plans to tell it.

This is entirely erroneous as Bob Kennedy did request the results of the interviews in question be furnished to him the next morning so he could furnish them to the President.

162-46855-

NOT RECORDED

The facts in this matter are that at 5:30 p.m. ~~on the afternoon of 4-11-62~~, then Attorney General Kennedy contacted former Assistant Director Evans and requested the Bureau to interview the President of Bethlehem Steel and certain reporters to whom he had talked the previous day as soon as it was possible to do so. Subsequent to the initial request, at 8 p.m., then Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach recontacted Evans, and stated that he and the Attorney General had been discussing this matter. He advised Evans that he and the Attorney General had an appointment to meet with the President at 8:50 a.m. the following morning and he would like the results of the investigation before that meeting. It was agreed between Katzenbach and Evans that Evans would call him at his home about 7 o'clock in the morning in order to furnish him the desired information. This was done.

4 AUG 30 1965

To show that the Attorney General was fully cognizant of the request that the information be made available early in the morning of 4-12-62, it is noted that Kennedy called Evans from the White House shortly after 9 o'clock on the morning of 4-12-62, stating he would like a memorandum as to the results of the interviews conducted the previous night. This memorandum was prepared and delivered to the Attorney General that morning.

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

Continued

1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Malley 1 - Mr. McGrath

5 5 ESEA JM 19658

*DeLoach to Tolson memo
8/26/65*

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DeLoach

FINAL FILED 8/27/65

M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo
RE: "KENNEDY"
BOOK BY THEODORE SORENSEN

In a discussion with Attorney General Kennedy on 4-13-62, he advised Evans that any criticism arising out of this matter was his responsibility and he was perfectly willing to accept it. In addition, on the same date Kennedy telephonically contacted the Director to express thanks for the manner in which the Bureau attacked the steel problem and stated that the Bureau had done a good job. He advised that he did not think there was any question but that the efforts made by everyone in the Bureau had played a major role in the rescinding of contemplated steel price increases.

In view of the foregoing it is difficult to understand how Kennedy can now deny that he had requested that this matter receive expeditious attention and that he be furnished the results early on the next morning. It is to be noted, of course, that the serialized portions of Sorensen's book as they are published in Look Magazine have caused several prominent individuals mentioned therein to challenge the accuracy of statements made against them.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that SA William Carpenter, Resident Agent at Hyannis, Massachusetts, recontact Sorensen and give him the full details concerning the requested investigation and the facts which point out that the Attorney General did in fact order such an investigation and did request the results early on the following morning. At this time Sorensen can be advised that he may wish to further check the accuracy of the statements with Kennedy. It might also be pointed out to Sorensen that should this incident be published in its inaccurate form the Bureau will have no hesitancy in issuing a public statement pointing out its fallaciousness.

2/25/65
Handled with
SPC Bandy 8/23/65
HJM ✓ Kennedy
TWS

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)

8/26/65

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

"STRANGE COMMUNISTS I HAVE KNOWN"
by BERTRAM D. WOLFE

BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 3/15/65.

Submitted is one copy of captioned book.

②- Bureau (RM) (Enc-1)
1 - New York (41)
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(3)

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
198 AUG 31 1965

51 SEP 4 7 1965

1 - N.P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W.C. Sullivan
1 - W.A. Branigan/L. Whitson
1 - B.M. Sutter
1 - R.W. Smith
1 - R.S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

SAC, New York

9/8/65

Director, FBI (62-46855)

51
BID FOR FREEDOM: U.S.S.R. VS. TARASOV
BOOK BY C.L. SAREEN
BOOK REVIEWS

No Loc

The captioned book is to be published September 28, 1965, by Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, and the price will be \$3.95 a copy. You should discreetly obtain one copy of this book when it is available and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

AMB:mjg mjt
(10)

*Book Received
1-24-66
AMB*

NOTE:

Book tells story of young Russian seaman, Vlasislav Stepanovich Tarasov, who defected to the West thereby causing a three-nation diplomatic tangle.

Book, requested by SA L. Whitson, Soviet Section, will be placed in the Bureau Library.

EX-100

REC-9

SAC

19 SEP 10 1965

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20 SEP 16 1965
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 1, 1965

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: *BT* BOOK REVIEWS: "SLIGHTLY TO THE RIGHT!"

BY H. L. "BILL" RICHARDSON;
"THE LAW & CLICHES OF SOCIALISM"

CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

(62-46855)

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R. W. Smith
BOOK REVIEWS

On 8/18/65, Theodore B. Loeffler forwarded to the Director the above-titled paperback books published by Constructive Action, Incorporated, Whittier, California, of which he is secretary-treasurer. His letter was acknowledged 8/25/65 and the books were referred to the Research-Satellite Section for review.

No Derogatory References to FBI

There are several passing references to the Director and the Bureau--none of them derogatory--in "Slightly to the Right!" No mention of the Director or the Bureau is made in "The Law & Cliches of Socialism."

Books Espouse Conservative Viewpoint

Both books denounce socialism and communism and strongly support the conservative views promulgated by the John Birch Society.

"Slightly to the Right!"

The premise of this book is that conservatives have been losing elections and discussions for years because they have been ineffective in communicating their ideas and programs to people, whereas the "liberals," "socialists," and "communists" have been much more adept. A number of suggestions are made to help conservatives become more successful communicators, such as knowing what you are talking about, analyzing your audience, dealing in specifics rather than generalities, asking questions, quoting authorities and using humor.

REC-50

216 1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach EX-107
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. Garner

NOT RECORDED

29 SEP 8 1965

216 (SEP) 7 1965

CONTINUED - OVER

54 SEP 24 1965
(6) 330

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan

RE: BOOK REVIEWS: "SLIGHTLY TO THE RIGHT!"
BY H. L. "BILL" RICHARDSON;
"THE LAW & CLICHES OF SOCIALISM"
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

H. L. "Bill" Richardson

Bufiles show that Hubert Leon Richardson is active in the conservative movement and was a member of the John Birch Society several years ago.

"The Law & Cliches of Socialism"

This book consists of two parts. The first part is a reproduction of a pamphlet, "The Law," written by Frederic Bastiat, a Frenchman, and first published in 1850. "The Law" points out socialist fallacies and how socialism inevitably degenerates into communism.

The second part of the book contains answers to 62 "socialist" cliches, such as "The more complex the society, the more government we need," "The United States Constitution was designed for an agrarian society," and "Socialism is the wave of the future."

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

DEA

SAC WES

JO

10/13/85

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner/R. R. Bates
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - R. W. Smith
1 - Miss Butler

SAC, New York

September 13, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

~~W~~
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MALCOLM X
INTRODUCTION BY M. S. HANDLER
BOOK REVIEWS

*info from
M. S. H.
MSUM*

~~X~~ The captioned book is to be published during October, 1965, by Grove Press, Incorporated, 80 University Place, New York, New York 10003; the price is quoted at \$7.50 a copy. You should discreetly obtain one copy of the captioned book when available and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book, requested by SA R. F. Bates, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, will be placed in the Bureau Library.

AMB:df
(10)



ST-104

REC-31

62-46855-34/6

19 SEP 13 1965

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55 SEP 20 1965 AM

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P.M.B.

Mr. A. H. Belmont

September 22, 1965

W. C. Sullivan

AMERICANISM VS. COMMUNISM
BOOK BY HUGH C. BAILEY
PROFESSOR OF HISTORY
HOWARD COLLEGE
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. Garner
1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo

BOOK REVIEWS

By referral from the Crime Records Division, the Domestic Intelligence Division was requested to review the captioned book. The book reprints the outline, bibliography, and notes from a series of television lectures given by Bailey in the past year at the request of the Alabama State Department of Education.

The book aims to contrast Americanism and Communism. It contains thirty-six outlines of lessons on communism and supplemental notes for instructors in following the points of the outline. Because of the above form of the book it is primarily an instructional aid rather than a textbook or research study. The book is divided into the following sections: the nature of the communist challenge today; Marx's life and theories; the communist revolution in Russia; the communist road to power in Russia; communist foreign policy; and the United States responses to the overall communist challenge.

The material in the book is anticommunist in content and presents an effective refutation of communist theories and history. It also shows the falsity of the communist claim that communism is the solution to man's economic, social, religious, and political problems. There are no derogatory references to the Director or the Bureau and the Director's books, *A Study of Communism* and *Masters of Deceit* are mentioned frequently as references on the subject of communism. Pages 107 and 108 mention the Director stating that the communist movement in the United States and communist bloc diplomats in this country are a threat to United States security. No identifiable derogatory information appears in Bufiles on the author.

The book, while having for the general public a limited use and appeal, could be of research value for the Bureau and will be maintained at the Bureau library.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED

29 SEP 27 1965

1-62-46855

JMS:cr

7 (10) SEP 29 1965

12

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: Sept. 22, 1965

FROM *over* LEGAT, LONDON (62-430) (P)

SUBJECT: ~~MAO AND THE CHINESE REVOLUTION~~ *Book*
BY JEROME CHEN *NO loc.*

~~BOOK REVIEWS~~

ReBulet May 24, 1965, stating the above-captioned book was available at Oxford University Press, London.

Efforts were immediately made to obtain this book; however, it had not as of June 23, 1965, been released by the publishers. We have continued to check this and as of September 20, 1965, were advised that it was still not off the press.

London will continue to follow this.

3 - Bureau
1 - Liaison (sent direct)
1 - London

CWB:ec
(5)

6-NIS, 10/20/65

PA

REF: 3
EX 109

62-46853-347

12 SEP 27 1965

James Bushell

RESEARCH SATELLITE

85b 31 110111.02

197



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

70 OCT 7

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 9/17/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (62-0-)

SUBJECT: CHANGED

"UNMASKED, The Story of Soviet Espionage"
BOOK BY RONALD SETH)

Book Reviews

GS Title is marked "Changed" to reflect the correct title of the subject book.

ReBulet to NY, 8/13/65, entitled "The Story of Soviet Espionage, Book by Ronald Seth."

On 9/15/65, an inquiry at Hawthorne Books, 70 5th Avenue, NYC, disclosed that the subject book would be available for purchase in approximately two-three weeks and that orders could be placed either at the Sales Office of Hawthorne Books or at any of the more prominent book stores in NYC.

Accordingly, the NYO will place an order for a copy of the book so that it can be obtained at the earliest time available.

W2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York

JRN:lbn
(3)

REC-23

62-46855-348

EX-105

18 SEP 24 1965

B. J. B.

RESEARCH SATELLITE

23

SEP 30 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



5010-108

File 62-46855

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

✓ CHINA-YEARBOOK-1964-1965
○ BOOK REVIEWS

September 28, 1965

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - R. D. Cotter/D. A. Grove
- 1 - R. S. Garner
- 1 - R. W. Smith
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - Miss Butler

SA
The captioned book is available at Chinese News Service, 1270 Sixth Avenue, New York 20, New York, for \$5 a copy. You should discreetly obtain three copies of the book and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Books requested by SA D. A. Grove, Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section. One copy of the book will be forwarded to the San Francisco Office, one to the New York Office, and one will be retained as a reference in the Chinese Unit.

AMB:df

(10) *af*

*Book Recd
10-1-65
Disseminated
as per Note.
AMB*

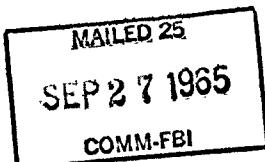
H

REC 14

62-46855-349

4 SEP 28 1965

ST-114



Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

30 OCT 4 1965

AMB
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 9-24-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "POWER PLAY"
NOVEL BY MR. AND MRS. GORDON

Vol. 19
Assignment
M-1
McLough
Caldwell
Coleman
Dolan
Cole
Bosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

We have received a copy of captioned novel by the Gordons. Gordon Gordon is a former FBI Agent and has collaborated on several books with his wife Mildred, capitalizing considerably in these writings on his former affiliation with the Bureau. When the film "The FBI Story" came out the Gordons sued Warner Brothers for using this title, since they claimed they had published a book by the same name and had received options from another film producer to make it into a movie. The Gordons' suit was successful; in August, 1965, they won a \$54,800 verdict in the case.

REVIEWS OF "POWER PLAY":

The novel deals with an attempt to seize control of the FBI after the death of its Director, Byron O'Connell, successor to J. Edgar Hoover. The villain in the story is ruthless, power-mad Dyke Crandall, Administrative Assistant to California Senator Ralph Donahue. Crandall uses the unwitting Donahue as a front man in his manipulations to place Wade Patterson, a well-known criminologist, as Director of the FBI. The crafty Crandall is sure that he can control Patterson and the Bureau behind the scenes.

His tactics include a successful maneuver to have Congressional hearings held on O'Connell's death, trying to make it appear as murder rather than from natural causes. The hearings, which are public, are designed to make the FBI look incompetent (particularly its acting Director, Thomas Schuler, a dedicated FBI man and logically the successor to O'Connell) for not having anticipated that O'Connell's death might have been murder. O'Connell's death was later proved to be from a heart attack.

Crandall finances the campaign to put Patterson in as Director with money obtained from a Chicago criminal syndicate in turn for a promise that the syndicate would flourish under the new FBI. His tactics include clever manipulation of the press in promoting favorable publicity on Patterson and in casting aspersions on the FBI's competence under Schulér. 162-46855-

1 - Mr. DeLoach

JVA:nal 15.10.65

(390C
FL)

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
2 133 OCT 3 1965
3 OCT 8 1965

(Continued on next page...)

PERS. REC. UNIT

ORIGINAL FILE IN 94-45782

M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo
RE: "Power Play"

A Congressman from Indiana, Glenn Holden, recognizing that Schuler is the best suited for the Directorship, publicly defies Crandall and defends the FBI, hoping to keep it in the "Hoover pattern." Crandall seeks by threats and bribery to dissuade Holden from his efforts on behalf of Schuler, but without success.

Senator Donahue, who has been going along with Crandall's desire to put in Patterson as Director, is finally tipped off by Congressman Holden as to Crandall's ruthless manipulations. The Senator then realizes that he has been used as a dupe by Crandall; accordingly, he meets with the President and recommends that Schuler rather than Patterson be appointed FBI Director. Crandall, who is present at this meeting, tries to defend his choice of Patterson, but the President agrees to appoint Schuler.

Crandall, who is then fired by Donahue, makes arrangements to leave D. C. by plane for California. As he is waiting at the airport for a plane, he is murdered, apparently by the syndicate because of his inability to get Patterson appointed.

MENTION OF MR. HOOVER AND THE FBI IN "POWER PLAY":

All references to Mr. Hoover and the FBI under his direction are most favorable. Mr. Hoover is praised for keeping the Bureau out of politics, resisting a national police force, and initiating scientific methods of law enforcement. The authors state that the FBI under Mr. Hoover successfully refuted criticism on the part of various groups, such as the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. Mr. Hoover is given credit for bringing the corrupt era of the FBI under William J. Burns to an end when he became Director in 1924.

RECOMMENDATION:

V. *John*
For information.

*These two charlatans -
the Gorlans will stoop
to anything.*

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: GORDON ARNOLD LONSDALE
65-66266

REVIEW OF GALLEY PROOF:

A review shows that the subject still claims that he is Gordon Lonsdale, born in Canada, who went to Poland with his parents in 1931. He claims that he got into the underground work during World War II in Poland and became a member of Soviet intelligence. He claims to have entered the U.S. in 1950 and acted as communications officer for a man known as "Alec." According to the previous newspaper stories "Alec" is Rudolf Ivanovich Abel, Soviet agent convicted in 1957 and later exchanged for Gary Powers.

Lonsdale's story of his exploits in the U.S. is so vague that it is impossible to either verify or disprove them. In fact, on pages 65 and 66 he says that he knows the Director is interested in him and he has no desire to satisfy the Director's curiosity and he hopes that many FBI man hours will be wasted trying to learn the identity he used in the U.S.

DEROGATORY REFERENCES:

Lonsdale makes several extremely derogatory remarks concerning the Director. On page 66 he states that he has a measure of admiration for Mr. Hoover and that Mr. Hoover has a genius for publicity and an unrivaled capacity for extracting money from Congress. He continues that it is commonly said in Washington, especially by officers of the Central Intelligence Agency, that this capacity is based on the fact that the Director holds in the Archives individual files on Senators and Representatives and as a result, few Congressmen dare to challenge Mr. Hoover for fear of the skeletons that might fall out of their own cupboards.

On pages 73 and 74 he refers to a recent book in which the Director estimated the number of Soviet agents in the U.S. in the thousands. Lonsdale states that he will not labor the point that Mr. Hoover's statement implies an astonishing admission of failure and he refers to Mr. Hoover as the "great Sacred Cow of Washington politics."

With regard to his exploits in England, Lonsdale boasts of his many successes and attributes his arrest to an informant. He still insists that Morris and Lona Cohen convicted along with him were perfectly innocent friends and that they actually are Peter and Helen Kroger. He is very critical of British intelligence and Central

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: GORDON ARNOLD LONSDALE

|| Intelligence Agency and makes sneering references to the attempts of
|| the British to solicit his cooperation while he was in prison.

ACTION:

For information.

WCC
over
JF
APL
GJ
V.W.C.S
Q

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *Br*

FROM : Mr. R. W. Smith *JR*

SUBJECT: ~~BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION~~
~~RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION~~
(BuFile: 62-46855)

DATE: October 6, 1965

Book Reviews

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

R. W. Smith

SYNOPSIS:

The Book Review Control Desk, established January, 1959, functions as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government, evaluates requests for books to be purchased, maintains records of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review. Cost of operation of Desk absorbed by existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel. Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file 62-46855. The purchase of books is cleared with the Administrative Division. During period September 16, 1964, through September 30, 1965, a total of eighty-six books was received at Seat of Government. Forty-two books were reviewed, thirty-eight were obtained for reference purposes. Of twenty-four book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division, fifteen were done by the Research-Satellite Section. Instructions regarding Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors. The Book Review Control Desk performs valuable service because it eliminates duplication both in purchase and review of books, enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to appearance of new books pertinent to the work and operations of the Bureau. A status report is submitted annually.

RECOMMENDATION:

None; for your information.

REC-69-2-46855-350

EX-102

10 OCT 23 1965

DETAILS:

The Book Review Control Desk was established in the Central Research Section in January, 1959, as a central control and repository for book reviews at the Seat of Government.

1-Mr. Sullivan

1-Mr. Garner

1-Miss Butler

1-AMB:dis *FJD* OCT 14 1965

(6)

SAC

1-Administrative Policy Folder
1-Section tickler

CONTINUED-OVER

Haspeler
Rec 5 - Oct 66

Memorandum R. W. Smith to W. C. Sullivan
BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

62-46855

Scope

The Book Review Control Desk: 1) evaluates requests for books to be purchased and reviewed, 2) handles recommendations as to what Division should write the review, and 3) maintains a record of pending book review assignments, completed reviews, and other pertinent data concerning each review.

Cost of Operation

Creation of this Desk has not resulted in any additional cost to the Bureau, since the work was absorbed by combining the new function with that of the previously existing Publications Desk without any increase in personnel.

Control

Records of all book reviews are maintained in a main control file (62-46855), which is checked monthly to ascertain whether existing instructions are being complied with by Bureau supervisors preparing reviews. A card index system is maintained regarding each review showing title, author, official who ordered the review, Section to which the review was assigned, and completion date. These index cards are maintained for an indefinite period, for they are of continuing practical value and demand only a minimum of upkeep.

The Administrative Division clears any recommendations for the purchase of suggested books for review or for reference purposes.

Reviews Conducted

During the period September 16, 1964, through September 30, 1965, a total of eighty-six books was received by Seat of Government personnel for review or reference. Forty-two books were reviewed and thirty-eight were obtained for reference purposes. Six books, received at the Bureau from outside sources, were not reviewed. Research-Satellite Section completed fifteen of the twenty-four book reviews completed by the Domestic Intelligence Division during referenced period. Eight books requested have not been received.

CONTINUED-OVER

Memorandum R: W. Smith to W. C. Sullivan
BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION.

62-46855

Instructions

Instructions concerning the Book Review Control Desk are included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors.

Over-All Value

The Book Review Control Desk performs a valuable service because it: 1) eliminates duplication both in the purchase of books for review and in the writing of reviews, 2) insures immediate determination as to whether a book review has been or is being written, 3) enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of book reviews for reference, 4) and, because of knowledge of current publications, frequently alerts personnel to the appearance of new books pertinent to the work and operations of the Bureau.

Future Action

The work of the Book Review Control Desk will continue to be closely examined and evaluated by the Research-Satellite Section for any streamlining measures to improve its operation. A status report will be submitted annually.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: RESEARCH-SATELLITE SECTION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (94-0)

DATE: 9/17/65

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL IMMUNITIES
BY C. WILFRED JENKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet dated 8/3/65, captioned above.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of above captioned book as requested in rebulet.

2 - Bureau (Enclosure 1)
1 - New York (94-0)

ENCLOSURE

REC- 13

RECEIVED
FBI - NEW YORK
SEP 18 1965

JMA:MAH
(3)

8/17/65

57061 181965

RESEARCH-SATELLITE
SECTION

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

351

62-46855-352

CHANGED TO

62-81742-NR 10/12/65

DEC 14 1965

Bur- 277

①

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 10/8/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (62-0-50867)

SUBJECT: "UNMASKED, The Story of Soviet Espionage"
BOOK BY RONALD SETH

ReNYlet, 9/17/65.

On 10/8/65, an inquiry at Hawthorne Books, 70 Fifth Avenue, NYC, disclosed that captioned book will be available for purchase on 10/27/65.

The NYO will continue to follow this matter and obtain a copy for the Bureau as soon as it is available.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York

JRN:1bm
(3) 

REC-6

ST-113

62-46855-353

Mo OCT 11, 1865

~~SEARCHED~~ ~~INDEXED~~ ~~SERIALIZED~~ ~~FILED~~

OCT 19 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

X TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 10/7/65

✓ FROM:

LEGAT, TOKYO (64-267) (RUC)

SUBJECT:

~~WHO'S WHO IN COMMUNIST CHINA
BOOK PUBLISHED BY
UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE, LIMITED
KOWLOON, HONG KONG
BOOK REVIEWS~~

Remylet, 7/27/65.

Status of this publication was followed during
September roadtrip to Hong Kong, B.C.C.

[REDACTED] ascertained that as of 9/21/65, the book had not been published
but it was hoped by the publishers that they would get it out
during October, 1965.

[REDACTED] will purchase 8 copies as soon as
available and forward. If not received before then, matter
will be followed during 12/65, Hong Kong roadtrip.

4 - Bureau
(1 - Foreign Liaison)
(1 - San Francisco) (105-2563)
1 - Tokyo
HLC:afb
(5)

REC-24

62-46855-354

5 OCT 11 1965

EX-112

NAT ENCL SEC.

55 OCT 19 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT, RESEARCH
SATELLITE SECTION
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: ~~CHINA YEARBOOK 1964-1965~~
~~BOOK REVIEWS~~

DATE: 10/6/65

ReBulet 9/28/65.

Submitted are three copies of captioned book.

leato
NY & SF
1078765
DA 6/6

Refid 10-765-AmB.
1 copy charged permanently to N.S.

2 - Bureau (Enc-3)
1 - NY 100-87235 (#41)

EKD:IM
(3)

EX 110

REC 20

62 - 46855 - 355

9 OCT 14 1965

14 1955
S-DR. ROBERT M. HARRIS, M.D.

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

OCT 19 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 10-13-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK TITLED "YOUR CAREER IN LAW ENFORCEMENT" BY ROBERT A. LISTON

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

J.W. Smith
O Book Reviews

During the past several years, Robert A. Liston, a former newspaper reporter with the Baltimore News Sun and now a freelance writer, was furnished public source information by Inspector Robert Wick for the preparation of a book. He now resides in Westport, Connecticut. He has written a book for young people who are interested in law enforcement careers. While he was writing this book he called Inspector Wick constantly to verify statistics and to bring other information up to date. He has devoted a large portion of his book to the FBI. The book is very readable and certainly should be of interest to youth aspiring to a career in the FBI, the Post Office, the Treasury Department, or a local law enforcement agency.

The author has interspersed factual data concerning various types of law enforcement careers with actual cases illustrative of the particular type of work a certain agency might perform. He is highly complimentary to the FBI and relates the thorough training of Bureau Agents, and the diverse and rewarding type of career open to young men and women today in the FBI as well as other law enforcement agencies.

On page 21 he states: "As J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI points out, this country is confronted with the worst era of lawlessness in its history. Never before has there been such an urgent need for dedicated young men and women to enlist in the war against the crime colossus in America."

On pages 22 and 23, author Liston furnishes background data on Mr. Hoover, gives details of his affiliation with Department of Justice from the time he became an employee in 1917, his appointment by Attorney General Stone, and other interesting facts.

62-46855
Author states on page 22 that Mr. Hoover's statement about the "urgent need" for crime fighters is the more surprising when you consider how far the FBI has come since its inception in 1908. He discusses the work of a typical Agent's day and shows why the "routine" is the unexpected in the FBI and states that an Agent is never really off duty and an Agent lives a life not quite his own.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Callahan

NOT RECORDED

145 OCT 19 1965

18 OCT 19 1965

BMS: jks (6)

OCT 27 1965 *Bau*

RESEARCHED *10/19/65*
RESEARCHED *10/19/65* *Pompo*

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-1 51510-1

Jones to DeLoach memo
Re: Review of Book

He mentions the case of Machine Gun Kelly, other cases and various phases of FBI work such as the training program at Quantico, the Claude Bruce Collins case where an FBI Agent shot it out with Collins, a bank robber in Washington, D.C., and after Collins had fired two shots at the Agent, the Agent shot four times and killed Collins before Collins could get off a third shot. The author has an interesting writing style and gives a comprehensive summary of FBI work including the work of the Identification Division and the Laboratory and gives the salaries of various positions open to young men and women in the FBI.

He starts out ~~with~~ chapter six, on page 76, with the story of the murder of President Kennedy by Oswald, then goes on to tell of the elaborate security precautions which surround President Johnson today as a direct result of the tragedy of Dallas. He mentions various types of law enforcement agencies under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department, including Narcotics Bureau, Secret Service, and the Internal Revenue Bureau.

In chapter nine the author discusses the work of Postal Inspectors and in that chapter he includes photographs of Agents in our Laboratory as well as Agents of the Customs Service and the Internal Revenue Service. He also shows photographs of Secret Service Agents surrounding President Eisenhower's car during a parade and includes a copy of the "Law Enforcement Code of Ethics" which was furnished the author by the Police Department, City of New York.

On page 127 the author states: "One of the most celebrated policemen in the country is William Henry Parker, chief of the Los Angeles Police," then gives his background.

Liston discusses cases handled by the Baltimore Police and the New York Police Department, gives some of the training of the patrolmen and detectives in the New York Police Department, and ends his book with sources of information to young aspirants, such as the names and addresses of the various Federal police agencies and the IACP as a source for the address of local agencies; the names of cities where FBI field offices are located; the location of Treasury boards of United States Civil Service examiners; the names of colleges and universities offering courses and/or degrees in law enforcement and police science; and a page is devoted to New York Police Radio Code signals. After this there is a brief biographical sketch of the author, Robert A. Liston.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

SAC, New York

November 4, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
 CONCERNING CHINA
 BOOK REVIEWS

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R. D. Cotter/J. E. Manning
1 - B. M. Suttler
1 - R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Smith

7
One copy each of the following books should be discreetly obtained and forwarded to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

Reid 12-7-65 AMB
1. "China" by Harry Schwartz. Atheneum, 162 East 38 Street, New York, \$1.95, (paperback)

Reid 12-7-65 AMB
2. "Communist China's Crusade: Mao's Road to Power and the New Campaign for World Revolution" by Guy Wint. Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 111 Fourth Avenue, New York, \$1.75 (paperback)

Reid 12-7-65 AMB
3. "China & the Bomb" by Morton H. Halperin. Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 111 Fourth Avenue, New York, \$4.95

4. "I Saw Red China" by Lisa Hobbs. McGraw-Hill, 330 West 42 Street, New York, \$4.50

5. The U. S. & China in World Affairs Series:
(a) "Policies Toward China" by A. M. Halperin, \$7.95
(b) "The American People and China" by A. T. Steele, \$5.95
McGraw-Hill, 330 West 42 Street, New York, February, 1966

REC-52 62-46855-356

NOTE: The above books have been requested by the Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. The Section will, from time to time, recommend the purchase of books on China in order to build a necessary library on "the Chinese." These books will be carded by the Bureau Library but will be retained in the Chinese Unit where they will be available for immediate reference and research use. These books are not available in the Bureau Library.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Spillane _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

AMB:dsdla
(10)

12/8/65

MAILED 4
NOV 3 1965
COMM-FBI

12 NOV 4 1965

70 NOV 10 1965
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

12/8/65
AMB

SAC, Boston

Director, FBI (62-46855)

~~1 Book~~ 17-24341
~~EAST ASIA~~
~~BY JOHN K. FAIRBANK, EDWIN O. REISCHAUER,~~ 161-240
~~AND ALBERT M. CRAIG~~
~~BOOK REVIEWS U. S. A.~~

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row November 4, 1965

1 - W. C. Sullivan

1 - R. D. Cotter/
J. E. Manning

1 - R. S. Garner

1 - R. W. Smith

1 - Miss Butler

PA, The captioned book was published by Houghton Mifflin Company, 2 Park Street, Boston, Massachusetts, and the price is listed as \$14.95 a copy.

You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: The book has been requested by SA J. E. Manning, Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section, for inclusion in the library being compiled on "the Chinese" by this Section. The book is not available in the Bureau Library.

AMB:cr Cr

(9)

Reid
11-26-65
AMM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-15-83 BY SP1
FBI/PA 228590

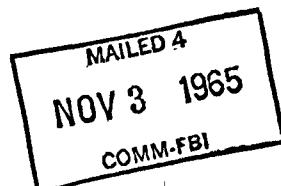
EX 110

REC 36

62-46855-357

19 NOV 4 1965

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____



69 NOV 16 1965 TELETYPE UNIT

SAB

BBG
Audi

77-24341-67
161-240-44

FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

11-24-65 AMB

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 11/3/65
(ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT,
RESEARCH - SATELLITE SECTION)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (62-0-50867)

SUBJECT: ~~NR~~ "UNMASKED, The Story of Soviet Espionage",
BOOK BY RONALD SETH

Book Reviews

NY

ReBulet, 8/13/65, and NYlets, 9/17/65 and 10/8/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of captioned book which was obtained from the Hawthorn Books, Inc., 70 Fifth Ave., NYC, on 11/1/65. Total cost of the book was \$6.25, \$5.95 for the book plus \$.30 sales tax.

J

REC-78

62-46855-358

✓ Detached in Bureau Library
11/5/65

25 NOV 4 1965

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - New York

JRN:mab
(3)

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH - SATELLITE

F 128
6 9 NOV 12 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 9-27-65

FROM : M. ~~Jones~~

SUBJECT: ~~BOOK REVIEW~~
"THE ROBBERS' TALE"
BY MRS. PETA FORDHAM

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Salem _____
Roselli _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The authoress, Mrs. Peta Fordham, refers to her book as: "The Real Story of the Great Train Robbery," and compares the true story of the Royal Mail train robbery to "The Beggar's Opera" by John Gay.

At 3:03 a. m. on 11-8-63, the Royal Mail train from Glasgow to Euston was stopped by armed robbers at Sears Crossing, in Buckinghamshire. Twelve men who were tried for the crime received sentences of 307 years, reduced to 251 years on appeal. The trial cost the taxpayers 38,733 pounds. With 336,534 pounds recovered, the amount successfully stolen remained at 2,295,150 pounds.

The authoress states: "Such, in a few words, is the score in one of the most absorbing, certainly one of the most expensive, matches ever played out between cops and robbers. But the most intriguing thing about the whole business is the almost complete silence which hangs over the background of the whole operation." Page 15.

The robbers changed the signals along the railroad tracks which forced the engineer to stop the train at Sears Crossing when he saw a red light. The Robbers boarded the train at this point, knocked down postal employees and the crew, then ransacked the high value package coach, where 128 mail bags were located which contained money being sent from banks in Scotland to banks in London.

Five days after the robbery, police arrived at Leatherslade Farm, 20 miles from the robbery scene, where they found fingerprints everywhere, a half burned bon fire with masks in it, and a collection of vehicles used by the robbers. Without the debris found at this farm it is doubted by Mrs. Fordham that any robber could have been identified. (Page 20)

The names of 17 people are set out in Chapter 3 showing the role each played in the robbery and biographical data on each. (Page 22)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Miss Gandy

BMS:jk (6) NOV 29 1965

63-44833-359
REG'D. 63-44833-359
RECEIVED - 31 NOV 1965
SEE NEXT PAGE
EX 110
CRIME RESEARCH

M.A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach
Re: Book Review

Mrs. Fordham goes into infinite, but not too interesting, detail during the rest of the book, attempting to prove that the story might have started seven to eight years ago, and showing that the robbers were never fitted neatly into one plot, organized by one mastermind. She expresses her personal opinions throughout about criminals, underworld characters, and the robbers involved in this crime. At times she attempts to psychoanalyze the criminals involved. Typical are the following remarks on Cordrey: "Exactly where Cordrey fits into the picture is difficult to trace, for he is a gambler rather than a gangster, (page 35)....Cordrey is a man of deep affections. Throughout the trial, his main concern was to shield his sons (there are four of them), (page 136). The Boal-Cordrey tie-up presents a curious problem, that nobody yet seems to have solved (page 137)Cordrey's sentence has been reduced to 14 years, this is welcomed by the conspirators, who do not grudge him his good luck," (page 155)....

To a student who is studying various aspects of criminology and psychology, this book might prove interesting. To the average person reading for enjoyment it might prove to be dull reading.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

gmc

✓
D JFM

DM 98

SAC, New York

1 - N.P. Callahan/M.F. Row
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R.W. Smith/A.W. Gray
1 - C.S. Shoaff
1 - B.M. Suttler
1 - R.S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

10/12/65

Director, FBI (62-46855)

X COMMUNISM IN RUMANIA, 1944-1962, *Book*

BY GHITA IONESCU:

THE WHITE HOUSE YEARS: WAGING PEACE, 1956-1961, *Book*

BY DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER;

① BOOK REVIEWS

NO Loc

You should discreetly obtain one copy each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

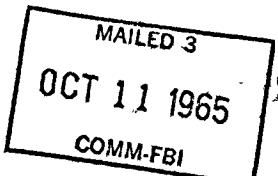
1. Communism in Rumania, 1944-1962, (English edition) by Ghita Ionescu, 1964, \$7.20, Oxford University Press, 417 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10016.

2. The White House Years: Waging Peace, 1956-1961, by Dwight D. Eisenhower, scheduled for publication October 14, 1965, \$6.95, Doubleday & Company, Garden City, New York.

NOTE:

Both books requested by agent personnel of Research-Satellite Section (#1 - C. S. Shoaff, #2 - A. W. Gray) for reference purposes. The books will be placed in the Bureau Library. The books are not now available in the Bureau Library.

AMB:mjg (10) *mjg*



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SAC, New Orleans

November 24, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

Books

~~THE SOUTHERNER AND WORLD AFFAIRS~~
BY ALFRED O. HERO, JR. — Law
BOOK REVIEWS

- 1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - R. W. Smith
- 1 - B. M. Suttler
- 1 - Miss Butler
- 1 - R. S. Garner

Captioned book has been published by the ~~Louisiana State University Press~~, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and is priced at \$12 a copy.

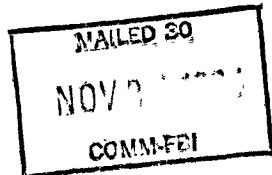
You should discreetly obtain one copy of the book and forward it to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

NOTE: Book is requested by SA R. W. Smith, Research-Satellite Section, for reference purposes. Book will be placed in Bureau Library where it is not now available.

AMB:cr
(9)

*Book received
12-27-65
JMB*

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Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803



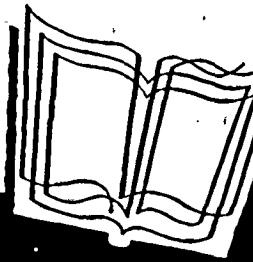
ENCLOSURE

62-46855-360

new book news

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY PRESS

BATON ROUGE



The Southerner and World Affairs is an important beginning in the study of the Southern citizen and the world. It is a book which opens the way to fertile new fields of research in political science, public opinion, sociology, psychology and history.

Between 1936-1955 Southerners gave greater support than any other regional group to most of the methods, motives and goals of U.S. foreign policy; however, beginning in the mid-fifties the trend began to reverse; Southerners became increasingly critical of U.S. involvement in decolonization of Africa and Asia, foreign economic aid, cultural exchange, world trade, negotiations with the Communist powers for arms limitations, and other efforts to relax international tensions.

The book is based on massive empirical research; the author, Executive Secretary of the World Peace Foundation, has also made extensive use of primary and secondary materials and much heretofore unpublished data. He has conducted in-depth interviews of Southerners of all classes, occupations, religions, races, locales and educational levels.

His balanced conclusions are based on careful scholarship of a sophisticated and highly analytical nature.

But *The Southerner and World Affairs* is more than an exposition of WHAT Southerners think (or what they do not think) about world affairs. It tells WHY Southerners think the way they do about world affairs. Moreover, it tells WHAT KIND of Southerners are thinking about foreign affairs. And one section of the book is devoted to explaining HOW Southerners can be encouraged and helped to think more realistically and with a deeper insight into the nuances of international relations.

Samuel P. Hayes, President of the Foreign Policy Association, says that, "Dr. Hero's book is really a monumental accomplishment. His book will be most useful both to those who want to understand the climate of opinion in the South, and for those who want to do something about it."

692 pages \$12.00

DR. ALFRED O. HERO, JR., was born in New Orleans and spent most of his youth in New Orleans and in nearby Plaquemines Parish. He was educated at Virginia Military Institute and the United States Military Academy. He holds M.A. degrees in psychology and political science from Vanderbilt University, and he took his Ph.D. degree in political science at George Washington University.

the southerner and world affairs

Contents of the Book

Part I. COMPARATIVE REGIONAL TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL THOUGHT, 1936-62

- 1 Some General Developments and Relationships
- 2 Immigration, Intercultural Exchange, and Foreigners
- 3 National Defense and Collective Security
- 4 International Commerce and Related Issues
- 5 Colonialism, Neutralism, and Foreign Aid
- 6 The United Nations System

Part II. THE DIVERSE SOUTHS

- 7 Educational Factors
- 8 Social Class and Occupation in the Old South and the New
- 9 Ruralism and Urbanism in International Affairs

- 10 Some Personality and Value Aspects
- 11 Southern Whites, Desegregation, and World Affairs
- 12 Protestants, Roman Catholics and Their Clergy
- 13 Southern Jews
- 14 Southern Negroes

Part III. WHERE TO FROM HERE?

- 15 The Present and the Future
- 16 What To Do About It?

Appendix A Southern Newspapers Examined
Appendix B Sample Questions Posed, Some Observations on Selected Sources

Index

62-46855-360
NATRA

Review and Commentary

The Southerner and World Affairs "is one of the most interesting studies of Southern thought . . . since W. J. Cash wrote his classic 'Mind of the South' a quarter of a century ago. The book is impressive for its research and insights . . ." *New York Times Book Review*.

"Dr. Hero has made a contribution far beyond merely understanding the South's thinking about world affairs. His book should be a basic tool for students of the region for many years to come." —*Frank E. Smith*, former Congressman from Mississippi and currently Director, Tennessee Valley Authority.

"*The Southerner and World Affairs* is a tremendously significant contribution to American politics and to foreign affairs . . ." —*Dr. Rowland Egger*, Professor of Politics and Public Affairs, Princeton University.

"This book is a monumental work and a valuable contribution to our literature. I feel certain that it will be appreciated by all students of the South's problems who have access to it." —*Brooks Hays*, Special Assistant to President Lyndon B. Johnson, former Congressman from Arkansas, currently lecturer at the Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University.

"*The Southerner and World Affairs* is a balanced, accurate treatment of the South at a time when emotional and biased discourses, pro or con, seem to be in order." —*Dr. Thomas R. Ford*, Professor of Sociology, University of Kentucky.

"What Dr. Hero has done is put together between two hard covers a whole social system, with economic, political, racial, historical and other factors given their appropriate weight. Like an anthropologist, but drawing on a wider and deeper body of empirical materials than most anthropologists have to work with, Dr. Hero has winnowed and kept a very impressive harvest of wheat, larger in amount, better in quality, and better integrated in its exposition, than any other study of a community or region that I have ever seen." —*Samuel P. Hayes*, President of the Foreign Policy Association.

"This book is the most penetrating, far-ranging, and systematic analysis of Southern thinking made in years." —*The New York World-Telegram and Sun*.

"With attitudes toward world affairs as his central theme, Dr. Hero has given us a masterly study of today's Southerner and his thinking." —*Benjamin Muse*, Southern Regional Council.

"Replete with survey data and shrewd observation, this readable tome not only serves as the definitive work on its subject but up-dates much of the previous work on race, religion, and ruralism in the South. Hero's volume, then, will appeal to historians, social psychologists, sociologists, and economists as well as political scientists; indeed, *The Southerner and World Affairs* should have an enduring appeal for all persons who are curious about Dixie." —*Dr. Thomas F. Pettigrew*, Associate Professor of Social Psychology, Harvard University.

SAC, New York

November 24, 1965

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row

1 - W. C. Sullivan

1 - R. D. Cotter/J. E. Manning

1 - F. J. Baumgardner/D. Ryan

1 - B. M. Suttler

THE RED CHINA LOBBY,

1 - R. S. Garner

THE PARANOID STYLE IN AMERICAN POLITICS,

1 - Miss Butler

BOOK REVIEWS

1 - R. W. Smith

You should discreetly obtain one copy each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

1. The Red China Lobby, by Forrest Davis and Robert Hunter, Fleet Publishing Corporation, 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York, paperback, if available; otherwise, regular edition (\$4.95)

2. The Paranoid Style in American Politics, by Richard Hofstadter, Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022, \$5.95

NOTE: Book #1 requested by SA J. E. Manning, Nationalities Intelligence Section, for inclusion in the library on "The Chinese" being set up by the Chinese Unit. The book will be charged permanently to the Chinese Unit by the Bureau Library.

Book #2 requested by SA F. J. Baumgardner, Internal Security Section. The book will be filed in the Bureau Library.

The books are not available in the Bureau Library.

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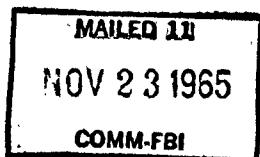
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 11/24/65
(Attn: Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section)

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4609) (C)

SUBJECT: ~~EAST ASIA~~ *2-10/22*
~~BY JOHN K. FAIRBANK, EDWIN O. REISCHAUER,~~
~~AND ALBERT M. CRAIG~~
~~BOOK REVIEWS~~ *book*

fr Transmitted under separate cover is ~~EAST ASIA~~,
The Modern Transformation, Volume Two, A History of East
Asian Civilization, per your request.

(3) Bureau (62-46855)
(1 - package) — *Book recd. USE, 11-26-65*
1 - Boston (62-4609) *Retained by N/S. Div. S.*
TDM:lc *Refiled 11-29-65*
(4) *Ambo*

EX 109
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53 DEC 3 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1-Mr. Belmont 1 - . Sullivan
1 - Mr. Mohr 1 - Mr. R.W. Smith
1-Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Miss Butler
1 - Mr. Lee

DATE: 11/15/65

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS Unmasked the Story of
Soviet Espionage by Ronald Seth

B6
This memorandum reports the results of a review of the
above entitled book.

THE BOOK:

In this book the author makes an attempt to review Soviet espionage throughout the world from 1917 to date. He devotes a great portion of the book to the espionage in Europe prior to and during World War II. In his discussion of Soviet espionage in the United States, he demonstrates a superficial knowledge of the most important cases and makes numerous errors in relating the basic facts of these cases. Even in his discussion of the Soviet espionage case in England involving Gordon Lonsdale he makes basic errors in the facts as presented.

The general tone of this book is anti-American and pro-British. For example, he criticizes the American attitude of cooperation with the Russians during World War II and claims that this deprives the Americans the right to criticize the British although the Americans do not hesitate to do so.

DEROGATORY COMMENTS:

On page 202 the author mentions the suggestion of General Donovan of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) to have a Russian liaison office in Washington, D. C., to handle liaison between OSS and its Russian counterpart during World War II. The author states that not even the Chief of the FBI objected to this. This statement, of course, is completely false and if Seth had taken the time to check "The FBI Story" he would have found set forth the Director's strong letter to General Vaughan at the White House vigorously protesting this suggestion.

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R.W. Smith
ESTONIA*

*11/15/65
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ESTONIA
Re:苏联
R.W. Smith
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 11/22/65

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-4609) (P)

SUBJECT: EAST ASIA Book
BY JOHN K. FAIRBANK, EDWIN O REISCHAUER,
AND ALBERT M. CRAIG U.S.A.
BOOK REVIEWS

*Certified
SAC Boston
W.H.S.*

ReBulet to Boston, 11/4/65.

Reb
Captioned book is unavailable for purchase, however,
it is on order and will be available for purchase 11/24/65.

Boston will discreetly obtain a copy of that date
and furnish it to Bureau promptly.

TDM:lc
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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*S. J. D. (info)
RESEARCH SATELLITE*



69 DEC 6 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. DeLoach

DATE 11-23-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "FBI MAN: A PERSONAL HISTORY"
FORTHCOMING BOOK BY LOUIS COCHRAN

Reference is made to memo from J. M. Fitzgerald to D. J. Brennan, enclosing galley copies of captioned book made available by the Navy Department. Navy had received the galley copies for review in the event bulk purchases might be desired for distribution to its libraries. The galley copies were returned to Navy, and copies made for our review. (Attached - file)

REVIEW OF "FBI MAN":

The book consists of personal experiences of Cochran during his tenure with the FBI in the late 1930's. The author tells of being appointed as Special Agent and of being trained in all facets of the Bureau's work before being assigned to the Kansas City Office, where he worked under SAC W. H. Mayer (fictitious, may refer to SAC E. E. Conroy who headed the Kansas City Office at that time). He was impressed by Mayer and the efficiency of the Office. One of his anecdotes includes mention of being reprimanded by Mayer for not being available when wanted. His personal impressions of some of the Agents with whom he worked (he again uses fictitious names) are included. The Agents' humane treatment of prisoners and suspects made a lasting impression on Cochran.

Cochran describes his assignment to White Slave Traffic cases and mentions some of those which he helped investigate. He also gave an account of being sent, along with other Bureau Agents as a cooperative measure, to a state prison where some of the prisoners were mutinying. The ~~FBI Agents~~ actually took no part in quelling the mutiny. Cochran tells of many tips received by the ~~FBI~~ which must be thoroughly checked out; for example, the Kansas City Office received a tip that Alvin Karpis might be in the area and careful preparations were made for a possible pick-up of the gangster. The tip proved to be unfounded. He goes into some detail about being assigned on road trips out of the Office and gives his impression of "puritanical" Kansans with whom he came in contact in connection with his work. During his road trips, he tells of handling a variety of investigations, such as theft of Government property and apprehension of various fugitives. Cochran's transfer to the St. Louis Office is set forth, and he tells of being assigned to investigating the kidnap-murder of a Dr. J. C. B. Davis; Assistant Director E. J. Connelly was mentioned as being in charge of this investigation. Cochran was also

1 - Mr. DeLoach

JVA:lcm

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M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: "FBI MAN: A PERSONAL HISTORY"

assigned to extortion cases and war risk insurance cases among others, and he tells of personal anecdotes involving his participation in these investigations. He discusses the killing of Benny Dickson, notorious bandit, by FBI Agents in St. Louis. He mentions FBI preparations for war time and commends its rejection of vigilante methods. He devotes only a few pages to his tenure in Los Angeles where he worked on security cases.

The author concludes with a tribute to the FBI, noting the esprit de corps of the employees and the excellent teamwork. The cooperative facilities of the Bureau are mentioned also. Cochran has high praise for Mr. Hoover and his molding and maintaining the FBI as a top-notch Government agency.

b6
b7C

LOUIS COCHRAN:

Cochran entered on duty as Special Agent on [redacted] and resigned [redacted] to devote full time to writing. His services were satisfactory. (He was commended by the Director in connection with the Benny Dickson case in 1939). In the early and middle 1940's, Cochran and various publishers contacted the Bureau seeking approval for his manuscript of a proposed book on his experiences as an Agent. At that time the manuscript was reviewed, and although a copy is not available, the review reflects it was along the lines of his current manuscript. The Bureau at that time discouraged publication of the book through contacts with both the publishers and Cochran. In 1955, Cochran sent Mr. Hoover an advance copy of his story, "Hallelujah, Mississippi" dealing with the South; the Director thanked him by letter 2-1-55.

DUELL, SLOAN & PEARCE, PUBLISHERS:

Bufiles show no derogatory data on this publisher. In 1964, they sent us a manuscript of a book on the Justice Department which contained data on the FBI and asked that we review it for accuracy. We made corrections and furnished appropriate photographs. The publisher, by letter 3-15-65, asked for the Director's comment on the book; the Director declined.

OBSERVATIONS:

Cochran has apparently revamped the manuscript he had originally prepared in the 1940's and again submitted it for publication. The manuscript is favorable toward the Bureau; there is no indication therein that the author received any assistance from the Bureau or our approval for its publication. When the book is released in 2/66, a copy will be obtained.

(See next page)

M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo
Re: "FBI Man: A Personal History"

ADDENDUM: (JVA:amb, 11-29-65) *fm*

We have now received a letter from SAC New York, indicating that Ned Glattauer, Art Director, Meredith Press (affiliated with Duell, Sloan and Pearce), has forwarded a request to that Office for permission to use the FBI seal on the cover of Cochran's book. The engraver's proof of the proposed jacket with the seal thereon is enclosed with SAC New York's letter. Glattauer asks for a reply as soon as possible.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Since the book is favorable to the Bureau, that we not oppose its publication.

GLC
h

2. That someone in your (Mr. DeLoach's) Office call the New York Office with regard to Glattauer's request for use of the FBI seal on the cover, and instruct that Office to promptly contact Glattauer and advise him that permission cannot be given for its use. The New York Office should explain to Glattauer that this is in line with long-standing policy in instances in which the FBI has not prepared or given cooperation in connection with the publication. New York should be told to promptly advise Bureau of results of contact with Glattauer, so that letter confirming our refusal to give permission can be sent him.

*NY office
11-29-65
+ Glattauer
and of
Bureau*

✓

SLP

EPC
fm

GLC
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: "CYNTHIA"
BY H. MONTGOMERY HYDE

plu *o* Book Reviews

1 - Mr. Belmont
DATE: 11/29/65

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Cotter
1 - Mr. R.W. Smith (Miss Butler)
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Jones

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Through liaison we have obtained from the Navy Department a copy of the galley proofs of captioned book which details the activities of Amy Elizabeth Thorpe on behalf of British Intelligence during the World War II period. Thorpe, an American-born girl who was married at various times to Arthur Pack, a British diplomat, and Charles Brousse, a French official, was part of the intelligence network operated by Sir William Stephenson in the United States during World War II. The author served as a British security officer during World War II and during the 1950's was a member of the British Parliament.

The book details Thorpe's activities on behalf of British Intelligence both in Europe and South America during the pre World War II period and also gives an account of her activities on behalf of British Intelligence at Washington, D. C., during the early 1940's when her husband, Pack, was assigned to the British Embassy here. According to this account, Thorpe was successful in obtaining vital information concerning Italian Naval plans from the Italian Naval Attaché in Washington (Alberto Lais) after she had successfully established an illicit affair with him. Thereafter, she turned her attentions to the French Naval Attaché, Charles Brousse, who was assigned to the Vichy Government Embassy in Washington. According to the book, with Brousse's cooperation she was able to obtain a Vichy secret code which later proved of great assistance to the allies in neutralizing Vichy naval forces during the invasion of North Africa. Thorpe, in fact, later married Brousse after Pack's death and following World War II she went to France with Brousse where she recently died.

1 DEC 6 1965

With regard to the obtaining of Vichy code from the French Embassy in Washington, the book details how this was accomplished by Thorpe with Brousse's cooperation and indicates that the operation was conducted with the knowledge and support of the Office of Strategic Services working with British Intelligence.

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Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
RE: "CYNTHIA" BY H. MONTGOMERY HYDE

There are scattered references to the FBI throughout the book, none of them derogatory. Most of these references merely relate to opinions on the part of Thorpe that the FBI may have been surveilling the French and Italian Embassies in Washington.

ACTION:

This is for information. Galley proofs of this book will be returned to the Navy via liaison.

WCS/UR

Returned
to Chief Partida
C.A. 12/3/65
JMB

JW

J. ka

1-1
1-1

Dr. Rodger Swearingen
Director
Research Institute on Communist
Strategy and Propaganda
School of International Relations
University of Southern California
University Park
Los Angeles, California 90007

Dear Dr. Swearingen:

I want to thank you for your thoughtful
forwarding a copy of your book "Focus: World Communism"
to me through Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. I am
looking forward to reading it.

Our Nation is fortunate that there are citizens
such as yourself who have taken a strong interest in the
communist threat both at home and abroad. Knowledge of
communism and its ways of deceit and violence is needed
to alert our citizens to the continuing communist menace.

Sincerely yours,

① - 62-46855 (Book reviews)

JMS:jwh
(10)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

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102 MAY 17 1965

NOTE:

See cover memorandum Mr. W. C. Sullivan to Mr. A. H. Belmont,
captioned "Dr. Rodger Swearingen, Director, Research Institute
on Communist Strategy and Propaganda, School of International
Relations, University of Southern California, dated 5/12/65,
prepared by JMS:jwh."

MAY 19 1965

~~Downgrade to Secret
per 6032-9 see 6th & 8th
10/5/11~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lee

"INVITATION TO AN INQUEST"
BY WALTER AND MIRIAM SCHNEIR

~~10 Secret~~

The above-captioned book published in August, 1965, deals with the conviction of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell for conspiracy to commit espionage. This case was tried in 1951, and these subjects were found guilty. The Rosenbergs were executed in 1953 and Sobell is still serving his sentence of thirty years. This book claims that the entire case presented by the U. S. Government was a frame up in order to put the blame on someone for the fact that Russian "know how" had developed an atomic bomb and detonated it in 1949.

The overall effect of the book is to create the impression that the FBI manufactured evidence, persuaded witnesses to lie, coached all witnesses in their testimony and that the U. S. Attorney knowingly used this fraudulent evidence and since 1951 all branches of the U. S. Government had joined in a conspiracy to prevent the "true" facts from becoming known.

The Authors

Walter Schneir was born December 14, 1927, in Brooklyn, New York. His wife, Miriam, [redacted] They were married July 6, 1957, in Scarsdale, New York.

Walter Schneir attended private schools in New York and in 1947, entered Syracuse University from which he graduated Cum Laude in June, 1950, with a Bachelor of Arts degree in journalism. Miriam Schneir [redacted]

b6
b7C

Walter Schneir served in the U. S. Army from 1945 to 1947 and was a student at Massachusetts State College while in the Army in 1946. Since 1956, he has been employed as a news editor with M. D. Publications

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~~10 Secret~~

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Belmont _____
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Callahan _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
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Magazine of New York City. This organization publishes "Medical News." He was previously employed by the American Druggist, Ed Gottlieb and Associates and Mac Fadden Publications, all of New York City. Miriam Schneir was

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While at Syracuse University, Schneir according to the 5/13/59 issue of the "Daily Orange" was chairman of the Organizations Panel and Men's Student Government. The "Syracuse Herald Journal" for 3/24/49 carried an article showing that the "Schneir Bill" asking the University to end a ban on political groups was defeated. Schneir was accused of undemocratic action.

In 1958, Walter Schneir, 35-38 75th Street, Jackson Heights, New York, was identified in the records of the Election and Law Bureau, New York Department of State, as a contributor to the Independent Socialist Party.

In 1958, 1959, and 1960, Schneir was active in a leadership capacity in the organization known as "SANE," a pacifist group. He has also been in contact with Isidore "Gibby" Needleman, New York attorney, since the inception of his efforts to write this book. ~~(U)~~

(U)

Background of Case

As a result of information received from a highly confidential source, an investigation was started in August, 1949, to identify a British scientist who had furnished information to Soviet intelligence in the U.S. in 1944. This investigation resulted in the identification of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, German born naturalized British subject who was an atomic scientist. He had been in the U. S. from 1943 to 1946. Fuchs was arrested by the British in February, 1950, and he admitted furnishing atomic information to the Soviets. Although he did not know the identity of his American contact, he did furnish a description and identified the places where he met this contact. Through investigation we located and identified Harry Gold as this person. On May 22, 1950, Gold admitted his activities. ~~(U)~~

(U)

The investigation of Gold lead to the identification of David Greenglass, a former U. S. Army Sergeant, who had been assigned to Los Alamos in 1944 and 1945, as a Soviet

~~(U)~~

agent who furnished information to Gold in 1945. Greenglass and his wife admitted their espionage activities and stated their work had been instigated by Julius Rosenberg and his wife Ethel, who was a sister of David Greenglass. It was also learned that Max Elitcher was possibly a part of this network. Elitcher in an interview disclosed that Morton Sobell, radar engineer and former classmate of Julius Rosenberg at the "College of the City of New York," was involved in the network. Investigation revealed that Sobell had taken his family and fled to Mexico shortly after the arrest of Greenglass on June 15, 1950. Mexican authorities located Sobell and excluded him from Mexico. He was arrested by FBI agents and was tried and convicted along with the Rosenbergs. ~~DS~~ (U)

Synopsis of the Book

The first few chapters of the book attempt to show that there is no such thing as a secret of the atomic bomb and that when the Soviets were successful in exploding a bomb in 1949, a "witch hunt" was set up in America to find out who stole these secrets, which lead to the Rosenbergs. The authors attempt to analyze the case presented by the Government and attack the main Government witnesses namely Harry Gold, Max Elitcher and David and Ruth Greenglass. ~~DS~~ (U)

In their attack on Gold, the main point of the authors is that he was not in Albuquerque on the weekend of June 2-3, 1945, when the first meeting with the Greenglasses occurred. From an examination of the registration card of the Hotel Hilton, Albuquerque, where Gold stayed on June 3, 1945, the authors noted that the handwritten date on the front of the card is June 3, and the time stamp on the back of the card is June 4. From this they concluded that the card is a probable forgery. ~~DS~~ (U)

The authors also suggest that the FBI in keeping Gold, coached him to identify the Greenglasses and Greenglass in turn decided to involve his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, due to their business differences. When Rosenberg refused to confess, the FBI was then goaded into arresting Ethel Rosenberg and kidnapping Morton Sobell from Mexico in order to make a conspiracy case.

In addition, the authors suggested that the U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York was aware of the falsity of the hotel registration card since he used a photostat rather than the original card when he presented

it in evidence. The authors also compared all the public utterances of Harry Gold, have examined the interviews with his attorneys and have attempted to find some differences in these statements. They have also examined the testimony of Greenglass at the trial and compared it with the testimony given before congressional committees in order to show differences.

Detailed Analysis

Chapter I

In this chapter the authors set the tone of the book. The case is identified, the principal characters are set forth as well as the results of the trial and the sentences. The authors try to show that following the trial there was a growing uneasiness among a small but persistent minority which included a few scientists. They claim these people were reminded of the injustice visited upon Dreyfus, Mooney, Billings, Sacco and Vanzetti.

Comment: The authors, of course, make the standard assumption that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent which has never been proven. These two individuals were convicted of murder and were executed and no reversal of this conviction has ever occurred.

The authors also claim that the reaction of Western Europe against the actions of the American Government in this case was strong among noncommunists.

Comment: Investigation has shown that the reaction in Europe to the Rosenberg case was a well-organized communist operation which was set in motion after the trial when it became obvious the Rosenbergs would not talk.

The authors make the statement that David Greenglass is free after serving ten years of his fifteen year term.

Comment: David Greenglass left prison on a conditional release which is a mandatory act. Prior to his release, he had been refused parole on several occasions.

Chapter II

This chapter deals with the discoveries made in the field of physics which began in 1896 and lead ultimately to the splitting of an atom of uranium in 1939. This chapter shows that experiments were conducted in various countries throughout

the world during the 1920's and 1930's. The authors do admit that two Americans were responsible for inventing the cyclotron which is the machine used for splitting the atom.

Chapter III

This chapter tells of the struggle of refugee physicists lead by one Leo Szilard to convince the U. S. Government of the possibilities of using the discovery of splitting an atom as a terrible weapon and to convince the U. S. Government to build such a weapon before the Germans. Eventually in the summer of 1940, \$300,000 was allocated by the U. S. Government for research on this project. The authors come to the conclusion that a nation which was willing to pay an astronomical price could probably learn to use atomic energy as a military weapon. (Page 15).

In discussing this point, the authors eliminate the other nations of the world who had the potential to make the bomb. They point out the Japanese economy was strained by war; Germany was not interested in a long-range project; France had collapsed in 1940 and the invasion of Russia by Germany in 1941 had slowed or halted the Russian program for a year or two. The authors give credit to civilian scientists for promoting the project and rallying support for the decision to make the bomb. (Page 19)

Comment: Leo Szilard was born in Budapest, Hungary, February 11, 1898 and died on May 30, 1964, in California. He was a physicist who worked in Germany until 1933. He came to the U. S. in 1938, and became a naturalized citizen in 1943. He was prominent in the beginning of the Manhattan Engineer District, the atomic bomb project.

Szilard met Soviet Premier Khrushchev in October, 1960, at the Soviet United Nations Delegation. He had also been in attendance at the "Pugwash Conference" held at the estate of Cyrus Eaton.

Chapter IV

This chapter relates to the establishment of Manhattan Engineer District and the basic problems facing that project. The first problem was to produce enough uranium and plutonium necessary to construct a bomb. When the production stage was reached, U. S. Army engineers under General Groves took over the project.

Chapter V

In this chapter the authors point out that some of the scientists involved in the Manhattan Project were beginning to have doubts about the use of the atomic energy weapon. The scientists found out the secrecy regulations made it difficult to express their feelings to anyone in the Government. The authors criticize General Groves and state that the precautions set up to protect the project were actually against Russia rather than Germany. (Page 27-28)

Comment: General Groves was attempting to protect the project from all enemies including Germany and Russia.

As an illustration of the growing concern, the authors mention that Leo Szilard prepared a memorandum in March, 1945, for President Roosevelt but before it could be delivered, the President died. Another scientist, James Franck, accompanied by Arthur Compton furnished a memorandum to Secretary of Commerce, Henry A. Wallace, on April 21, 1945, explaining that other countries could make a bomb and warning of the dangers of competition among nations. (Page 29) The authors then state that Franck complained about the fact that statesmen were not informed about atomic energy by scientists. (Page 30)

Comment: On the same page with the statement made by Franck, the authors admit that the Secretary of War had followed the progress of the project from its beginning.

In further line with the complaint made by Franck that the statesmen were not kept informed, the authors relate that a memorandum written by Szilard was delivered on May 28, 1945, to James F. Byrnes at the suggestion of President Truman. (Page 31)

Comment: James Byrnes was appointed Secretary of State shortly after this visit and it appears these scientists had achieved a very high level of Government when they discussed the matter with Mr. Byrnes.

The authors make mention of the Interim Committee, a group of prominent civilians appointed by President Truman to furnish its opinion concerning the use of the bomb against Japan. This committee and its scientific advisors were in favor of using the bomb. (Page 32)

Comment: From the authors' statements, it appears that these scientists had achieved a position of advising the President on the use of the bomb.

With regard to James Franck, he was born August 26, 1882, in Hamburg, Germany, and died May 21, 1964. He became a naturalized American citizen in 1941 and started his employment with the University of Chicago in 1939. He was on leave from the University from 1942 to 1945 to work on the atomic bomb project.

Franck had an article in the "Bulletin of Atomic Scientists" in the October, 1952, issue in which he opposed the restrictions placed by the U. S. Government on scientists entering and leaving the U. S. His conclusion was that this immigration policy played into the hands of the communists. His name appeared on a list of supporters for a testimonial dinner for Edward U. Condon given on April 12, 1940, as an expression of confidence. The House Committee on Un-American Activities had cited Condon in 1948 as "the weakest link in the nation's atomic security chain."

Chapter VI

This chapter deals mainly with the further efforts of the scientists to attempt to have all restrictions surrounding the secrecy of the atomic bomb removed and it also tells of a passage of the Atomic Energy Act which placed the further development of atomic energy in the U. S. in the hands of civilians.

Chapter VII

This chapter lists a series of cases which occurred in the period after World War II. The first case is the Igor Gouzenko case which occurred in Canada and revealed the extent of Soviet espionage in that country and showed that one of the targets of the Soviets was atomic energy information. The case of Nikolai Redin, a Soviet navy lieutenant, arrested in the U. S. in 1946 on a charge of espionage is also discussed. The authors discussed the case of Dr. Edward Condon and tell of the original revelations made by Elizabeth Bentley showing the extent of the espionage ring in the U. S. Government. The trial and conviction of Alger Hiss, the revelation of the information about Arthur Adams, Soviet espionage agent and the case of Martin Kamen and the Nelson-Weinberg case are all discussed briefly. The authors come to the conclusion that

this succession of cases had the effect of "blurring the vision of America" and that step by step the ability of the American public to deal rationally with the problems of atomic weapons became lessened.

Chapter VIII

In this chapter the authors tell of the announcement by President Truman that the Soviets had exploded an atomic bomb. This announcement was made in September, 1949, and caused a furor and politicians and newspapers quickly concluded that America's atomic secrets had been stolen.

Chapter IX

This chapter tells of the arrest of and confession by Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British scientist who admitted that he had transmitted information concerning the atomic bomb to the Soviets.

The authors then quoted from a story in "The New York Times" which mentioned the testimony of the Director before the Senate Appropriations Committee in 1950, to the effect that Dr. Fuchs had transmitted information about the hydrogen and atomic bomb to the Soviet Union. The authors claim that during this period, Fuchs could not have obtained information on the hydrogen bomb since the American scientists did not know how to make it. (Page 59-60)

Comment: The authors did admit that Fuchs had participated in a few discussions at Los Alamos about the hydrogen bomb. Therefore, the Director's testimony is correct since Fuchs did have some information and did transmit it to the Russians.

The authors quoted a news release from Tass News Agency that "Fuchs is unknown to the Soviet Government and no agent of the Soviet Union had any connection with Fuchs."

Comment: This statement appeared to be false since Fuchs upon his release from prison went immediately behind the Iron Curtain. (Page 67)

In connection with a discussion concerning how the British became aware that Fuchs was a Soviet agent, the authors quote a statement from Prime Minister Atlee of Great Britain that information came from the U. S. suggesting there had been

some leakage as the result of which Fuchs had been identified. The authors mention the interview of Fuchs conducted by Assistant Director Clegg and Special Agent Lamphere of the FBI in England. They point out these interviews began May 20, 1950, and were for the purpose of getting information which they apparently had been unable to get from Fuchs's confession namely the identity of his American accomplice. (Page 69)

Comment: The authors are here attempting to say that the FBI had received no information concerning the American accomplice of Fuchs prior to the interviews which began May 20, 1950. This is not correct. The British had furnished certain information such as descriptive data, places of meetings and the like which were of assistance in the investigation to identify the American. When the interviews with Fuchs began, Harry Gold was developed as the main suspect. (U)

The authors say: that the confession of Fuchs was never made public and that the British Attorney General presented no evidence in court of the precise nature of the material which Fuchs gave to the Soviets. (Page 66)

Comment: The pamphlet entitled "Soviet Atomic Espionage" published in April, 1951, included a letter written by the Director, Atomic Energy Division, H. K. Ferguson Company, Inc., in which there is set forth a description of the work done by Fuchs while working on the Manhattan Project. There is also set forth a letter from an executive of Kellex Corporation setting forth the areas of work handled by the British scientists. (U)

Chapter X

The authors quote a statement made by the Director that the FBI felt under pressure to locate the accomplice of Fuchs in the U. S. The authors state it would be "fruitless" to speculate why the Director felt such pressure to arrest someone who may have met Fuchs five years before and attributed it to the bungling of several cases by the FBI. (Page 71)

Comment: This pressure was generated by the fact that the FBI received definite information that an espionage ring had operated and might still be operating in the U. S. If the reaction of the FBI was not prompt, it would be subject to criticism for delay.

The authors quote a description of the person who contacted Fuchs as set forth in "The Crime of the Century," an article written by the Director for "Readers Digest" of May, 1951. The authors claim this description does not fit Harry Gold. (Page 72-73)

Comment: The description of Gold is not exactly identical with him; however, it was close enough that when added to the other facts given by Fuchs, it was of assistance in identifying Gold.

The authors criticize the motives of Judge James McGranery in appointing John Hamilton as defense counsel for Harry Gold. They brought out that McGranery, a Democrat, possibly thought it would be amusing to assign Hamilton, a Republican, to this task. (Page 74)

Comment: Judge McGranery was attempting to give Gold adequate counsel since Mr. Hamilton is one of the outstanding attorneys in the city of Philadelphia.

Chapter XI

Referral/Consult

The arrest of Alfred Dean Slack who admitted furnishing information about a sample of RDX, an explosive, to Harry Gold, is next discussed. The claim is made that RDX was a pre-World War I chemical discovery which was used in World War II after allied scientists had solved the problem of mass production. (Page 77)

Comment: [Redacted]

[Redacted]

The book then gets into the arrest of Julius Rosenberg and a newspaper interview of Ethel Rosenberg is quoted in this article. Ethel points out that she and her husband had asked the FBI for a search warrant when her husband was arrested by the FBI, but the FBI did not furnish one. She also said the FBI had searched the apartment and had gone through magazines page by page and she pointed to a pile of Parents magazines. (Page 79)

Comment: The FBI had a warrant for the arrest of Julius Rosenberg and the search of his apartment was conducted in connection with the execution of the arrest warrant. Therefore, no search warrant was necessary. The searching

of the magazines shows that the search conducted was a thorough one since the magazines could have provided an excellent hiding place for espionage equipment.

In discussing the arrest of Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moscowitz, the authors accused the Department of Justice and the Director of the FBI of attacking them in the newspapers. (Brothman and Moscowitz were arrested and convicted of subordination of perjury in that they had persuaded Harry Gold to lie before a Federal Grand Jury in 1947)

Comment: This is a reference to the normal press releases which were issued in connection with the arrest. (Page 83)

The authors comment on the fact that the newspapers began mentioning the death penalty in connection with the Rosenbergs which they felt was a hardening of an American opinion concerning the need for drastic action against native communists. (Page 85)

They also refer to the nine Americans presented through headlines and newspaper stories as atom spies and members of the Fuchs's espionage ring.

Comment: The Government cannot be held accountable for the comments and speculations of the American Press which is free.

Chapter XII

The authors point out in this chapter that the FBI interviewed Harry Gold in 1947, in connection with the allegations made by Elizabeth Bentley and that they searched Gold's house for blue prints at this time and found none. They point out that three years later a search of Gold's home produced a tremendous amount of information and asked why this was not found in 1947. (Page 91)

Comment: When Harry Gold was interviewed in 1947, his home was not searched. During this interview Gold gave the appearance of being cooperative and he personally looked through his effects to determine if he had any blue prints available and reported that he could find none. The blue prints to which he was referring were those which he said he turned over to Bentley and which were his own blue prints.

(65-56402-2583 Page 19)

The authors ridicule the testimony given by Gold in the trial of Abraham Brothman that Brothman said he had the complete plans and descriptive material for the operation of a military explosive plant in Tennessee and that he could turn this material over to Gold. The authors point out it was ludicrous for Brothman to say that he had the tons of plans necessary for the atomic energy plant at Oak Ridge. (Page 98)

Comment: Gold did not say that Brothman had the plans for the atomic energy plant. This was a comment made by the newspapers and the identity of the plant to which Brothman referred is not known.

In discussing the trial of Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moscowitz, the authors state that the case was a question of credibility of Gold versus the defendants and that the defendants would not testify in their own behalf. (Page 102)

Comment: The only conclusion is that the jury, after observing Gold's testimony, believed his story and since the defendants did not take the stand, they left the jury with the impression that they could not contradict Gold.

In connection with this trial, the authors point out an FBI Agent testified that on June 3 and June 6, 1950, he found a wooden box in the basement of Gold's home which contained incriminating evidence about Brothman. The question of delay is raised since Gold was arrested on May 22. (Page 105)

Comment: The search of Gold's home was a tremendous job and it was carried through as promptly as possible. There was a slight delay during the appointment of a lawyer for Gold in order to obtain permission from the lawyer to continue the search.

In discussing the allegations made by Gold that Brothman had turned over to the Soviets the process of Buna - S which deals with synthetic rubber, the authors claim that the Soviets had been working on this problem since 1931 and had succeeded in making synthetic rubber. (Page 106)

Comment: It was determined during the investigation that the Buna-S process was originally patented by I. G. Farben, a German cartel. Brothman while working for the Hendrick Company worked out a design for equipment to be used in manufacturing rubber by a continuous process which differed from the old method known as the batch process. In 1942, the American

Government asked the Hendrick Company to make this equipment; however, the Hendrick Company referred the Government to another firm. From this it appears that Brothman had developed a new method of processing synthetic rubber. (65-57449 Serial 358)

Chapter XIII

On Page 109, the authors spend time quibbling over the definition of the word "espionage" used by Gold's attorney. The attorney said he felt the word meant transmitting information connected with governments and this did not apply to everything Gold had stolen. The authors claim that Gold between the years 1935 and 1944 had not actually engaged in espionage as Gold had claimed.

Comment: Gold was using the word espionage to mean that the information which he obtained of a nondefense nature was industrial espionage whereas the information concerning defense material was espionage. Regardless of the name, Gold was obtaining information in the U. S. and furnishing it to the Soviets from 1935 on.

The authors point out that on May 19, 1950, late at night Gold gave his consent to a search of his home by the FBI; however, the search did not begin until Monday, May 22, 1950. The authors question why the delay occurred.

Comment: Gold gave his permission for this search at approximately 2:00 A.M. on May 20, 1950. He had to work on both May 20 and May 21 and would not be able to be present during the search. Gold had requested that this search not be conducted in the presence of his father and brother; it was withheld until he could be present. It was as a result of this search that on May 22 documentary proof was found that Gold had made trips to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and when confronted with this, he confessed. (Page 114)

The authors also raised a question concerning the length of time it took to complete the search. (Page 115)

Comment: Gold had a closet in the basement of his house in which he had retained a tremendous amount of material which had to be searched and catalogued in order to tell its significance. To properly handle and evaluate such information, a considerable amount of time had to be expended.

(65-57449 Serial 518X)

The authors quoted from Judge McGranery on the day of sentencing of Gold that Fuchs had never cooperated in any way, shape or form until after the arrest of Harry Gold. Special Agent T. Scott Miller who was in the courtroom informed the Judge that the identification of Gold's picture was not made by Fuchs until after Gold had signed a confession. The Judge then said that he wanted to make the point that Fuchs had never cooperated with the FBI. (Page 115)

Comment: Basically, the statement of Judge McGranery is correct since at the time of the arrest of Harry Gold former Assistant Director Clegg and former Special Agent Lamphere were in the process of interviewing Fuchs which was the first time we had direct access to him. Fuchs, however, had furnished information to the British concerning his American contact which had been furnished to the FBI and was of assistance in the interrogation of Gold.

Chapter XIV

This chapter gives a summary of the trial.

Chapter XV

The authors attempt to explain why Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, decided not to cross-examine Harry Gold during the Rosenberg trial. (Page 160)

Comment: Bloch in his summation to the jury explained why he did not cross-examine Gold. He said as follows:

"There is a man by the name of Harry Gold who got on that stand, a self-confessed spy who has been sentenced to thirty years in prison, a very bright man, an intelligent man, an ~~intelligent~~ man; remember that, a pathetic figure. But you know, hope is abandoned with him. He got his thirty year bit and he told the truth. That is why I didn't cross-examine him. I didn't ask him one question because there is no doubt in my mind that he impressed you as well as impressed everybody that he was telling the truth, the absolute truth."

Bloch then proceeded to claim that Gold was unable to say that he had any dealings with the Rosenbergs.

In connection with the testimony of Ruth Greenglass that she was told in November, 1944, by Rosenberg that her husband was actually working on the atomic bomb, the authors question that Rosenberg would have known that Greenglass was working on the atomic bomb at Los Alamos when all that Ruth knew was that she wrote to her husband at a post office box in Santa Fe. (Page 160)

Comment: Since Rosenberg did know this, it appears that he had learned this in his espionage work and was able to tell Ruth accurately about her husband's employment.

On Page 162-163, the authors discuss the question of flight which was mentioned during the trial. They discuss the testimony of David Greenglass that Julius Rosenberg told him of his impending arrest and had given him funds and an escape route for fleeing the country. The authors question why neither Greenglass nor Rosenberg actually fled.

Comment: Rosenberg knew the part which Greenglass had played in this case and when the arrests of Fuchs and Gold occurred, he knew that the trial would lead to Greenglass. He also knew that if he succeeded in persuading Greenglass to leave the country then he, Rosenberg, would be safe since the Greenglasses were the only persons who could link him to the espionage operation.

The authors point out that at the same time, a heated business argument was going on between the Rosenberg and Greenglass families and during this time Rosenberg was attempting to get Greenglass to flee. (Page 163)

Comment: It appears that Rosenberg was attempting to eliminate Greenglass and Greenglass in turn was attempting to get all that he could in the event he would have to leave. Greenglass actually did not plan on leaving the U. S.

The authors comment on Morton Sobell and point out that if he had been following the flight plan which Rosenberg gave to Greenglass, he would not have been caught in Mexico two months after leaving the U. S. (Page 163-164)

Comment: From the actions of Sobell, it is probable that he was in a state of panic after the public announcement of the arrest of Greenglass and that he fled without getting flight plans. His actions in Mexico in attempting to leave that country without a passport show that he was in a state of panic and he obviously was not following instructions.

In discussing the testimony of Benjamin Schneider, the photographer who took the passport photographs of the Rosenberg family, the authors feel it is important to tell when these photographs were made. They feel that if the photographs were made before the arrest of David Greenglass, it would be circumstantial evidence that the Rosenbergs planned flight; however, if the photographs were made after the arrest of Greenglass, it could be attributed to fear on the part of the Rosenbergs. The authors point out that since the photographs were made about the middle of June, 1950, it was probably after the arrest of Greenglass and therefore, this can not be of any help to the testimony of Greenglass concerning the flight plans. (Page 164)

Comment: The testimony of Benjamin Schneider was extremely damaging and the question of the timing has little bearing on what Schneider said. He testified that the Rosenbergs had told him they were planning a trip to France since Mrs. Rosenberg had inherited some money and wanted to claim it. It appears that Rosenberg felt that he had failed to get Greenglass to leave and was considering flight himself.

In connection with the testimony of Dr. Bernhardt, doctor for the Rosenbergs, that he had been asked by Rosenberg about the inoculations necessary for travel to Mexico, the authors claim no inoculations were necessary for travel to Mexico in 1950 and that Rosenberg should have known this fact if he was a spy. (Page 165)

Comment: The flight plan given to Greenglass by Rosenberg anticipated travel to Mexico and from Mexico to Europe, consequently, inoculations would have been necessary.

Chapter XVI

This chapter deals with the sentencing of the defendants in this case and the statements made by the judge at the time of sentencing.

Chapter XVII

In this chapter, attempts are made to show the beginning of a change in public opinion and to show that the public began to question the guilt of the Rosenbergs. The authors quote a statement made by Dorothy Thompson who wrote in the "Washington Star," "the death sentence . . . depresses me . . . in 1944 we were not at war with the Soviet Union . . ." (Page 176)

Comment: This is a classical example of quoting statements completely out of context and eliminating anything which does not agree with the point of view of the authors. The complete statement made by Dorothy Thompson read as follows:

"The death sentence passed on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg by Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman depresses me, as every such sentence does."

It is obvious that the authors are using a portion of a statement which had been twisted to make it appear to be an appeal on behalf of the Rosenbergs by a prominent writer.

The authors quoted from an article written by Eugene Rabinowitch, editor of the "Bulletin of Atomic Scientists," in which he stated that the aspects of the death sentences might have provoked wider comment if it were not for the unrealistic fears concerning the tremendous damage to the nation's security inflicted by atomic spies.

Comment: Eugene Rabinowitch was born in Russia in 1898 and entered the U. S. in 1938 and later became a naturalized citizen of the U. S. While Rabinowitch was editor of the "Bulletin of Atomic Scientists," this magazine carried articles criticizing the FBI for its part in the Loyalty Program and also criticized the Loyalty Program in general as well as Congressional Committees investigating subversive matters. (Page 176)

The authors discussed the testimony of Benjamin Schneider, photographer who had been located during the trial and had been used as a rebuttal witness. When Schneider was being questioned by the U. S. Attorney during the trial, he was asked if the FBI Agents who had visited him had shown him photographs and Schneider replied that they did. Prosecutor then asked if it was from these photographs that Schneider picked Rosenberg. The authors then quoted from an affidavit filed by a Special Agent from the FBI that he had interviewed Schneider at his shop, had exhibited a photograph of Rosenberg and asked Schneider if he had ever seen this man. The authors claim that the questioning by the U. S. Attorney gave the impression that a group of photographs of different people had been shown to Schneider and that he had chosen the photograph of Rosenberg. (Page 181-182)

Comment: During the cross-examination of Schneider by defense counsel Bloch, Schneider was asked if he recognized the photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg which had appeared in

the newspapers and he said that he did not. Bloch then asked "Q. And the first time you thought of them was when? A. When the FBI man came in and showed me a photograph, a front and side view, and when I saw it I recognized it." The defense lawyer brought out very clearly the fact that the photograph of the Rosenbergs alone had been shown to Schneider and he had recognized it.

The authors point out that the attorney for Morton Sobell argued on appeal that the rights of his client had been prejudiced unfairly by pretrial publicity labeling him as an atomic spy. (Page 182)

Comment: In connection with this allegation, Judge Sylvester Ryan, Southern District of New York, who heard this motion for a new trial stated that a reading of the newspaper articles submitted revealed nothing of an unusual or inflammatory character. He said the articles were a fair response to a legitimate public interest in a matter of vital concern. Judge Ryan also pointed out that the trial started seven months after Sobell's arrest and any prejudice arising from newspaper publicity had long since been dissipated particularly in the area from which the jury was picked where sensational occurrences lose their news value in a much shorter space of time than seven months.

The authors tell of a series of articles appearing in the "National Guardian" written by William Reuben in which the claim was set forth that the Rosenbergs were framed. (Page 176)

Comment: William Reuben is self-employed as a writer and as a publisher operating a company known as Action Books. He has written "The Atom Spy Hoax," "The Legend of Tokyo Rose" and "The Honorable Mr. Nixon and the Alger Hiss Case" all of which adopted a procommunist attitude.

The authors claim that the Rosenberg case had fired the moral energies of people all over the world and particularly in Europe. The plight of the Rosenbergs acquired a value that made their fate a matter of supreme importance to millions. They point out that the campaign for clemency was done on a far smaller scale in the U. S. than in Europe. (Page 190)

Comment: Europeans being farther away from the true facts and being susceptible to anti-American propaganda, were easier to convince than the American people.

The statement was made that in January, 1953, the clemency campaign gained an important adherent in the person of Harold Urey, Nobel Prize winner. They point out that Urey expressed reservations about the guilt of the Rosenbergs. (Page 191) In another portion of the book on Page 241 they quoted from a telegram which Urey had sent to President Eisenhower claiming that the case made by the prosecution had no logic in it.

Comment: Dr. Urey had a difficult time making up his mind about this case. He made a statement in January, 1953, in a letter to "The New York Times" that he found the testimony of the Rosenbergs more believable than that of the Greenglasses. In June, 1953, in a telegram to President Eisenhower he said a man with the capacity of Greenglass is wholly incapable of transmitting the physics, chemistry and mathematics of the atomic bomb to anyone. This is in contrast to a telegram Dr. Urey sent to a meeting held on April 26, 1953, in which he stated "there has been much discussion of the importance of the secret data which Greenglass states he gave to the Russians. I believe this data was important and that it was not publicly known at the time it was disclosed and I have been assured of the correctness of this conclusion by competent scientific men who were at Los Alamos at the time . . . it seems probable to me that a mechanic such as Greenglass, capable of making metal parts from drawings should be able to reproduce those drawings in rough form after a lapse of some years. No great scientific knowledge is required to understand the approximate shape, arrangement and size of the mechanical object and considerable information of this kind could have been acquired and transmitted by Greenglass." (See "The Rosenberg Case, Fact and Fiction by S. Andhil Fineberg.) (Page 101-102)

The authors also claim that the Vatican had also asked clemency for the Rosenbergs and quoted a statement made by the newspaper "L'osservatore Romano" making an appeal for clemency. (Page 193)

Comment: Pope Pius XII made no personal appeal for clemency. He notified the Department of Justice in routine fashion through State Department representatives in Washington that the Vatican had received a number of appeals asking him to request clemency for the Rosenbergs. According to a statement issued by the Apostolic Delegate in Washington, the Pope made no attempt to judge the merits of the case but merely told the Department of Justice of the receipt of the appeals. This information was confirmed by former Attorney General McGranery in an interview set forth in "The New York Times" on February 15, 1953.

Chapter XVIII

This chapter tells of a motion for a new trial made by the Rosenbergs' attorney on June 6, 1953. This motion was based on the fact that the console table which allegedly had been given to Rosenberg by the Russians and allegedly was used for photographic purposes had been found. In addition, information which had been stolen from the files of O. John Rogge, attorney for the Greenglasses, showed some deviations between what the Greenglasses told Rogge and what they said at the trial. These issues were argued before Judge Kaufman and he denied the motion with a full explanation of the reasons for his denial. The authors, of course, claim that Judge Kaufman was wrong and that he should have granted this motion. (Page 196-212)

Chapter XIX

This chapter set out excerpts from letters written by Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to each other while they were in prison. These letters have been previously published in book from under the caption "Death House Letters." (Page 213-236)

Chapter XX

This chapter details the last minute efforts of defense counsel to save the Rosenbergs from the electric chair including the hearings before the U. S. Supreme Court, the petition to the President for clemency and other motions made before the execution. (Page 237-253)

Chapter XXI

This chapter sets forth the statements of three Frenchmen namely Jean-Paul Sartre, Francois Mauriac and Jacques Monod all highly critical of the American Government for executing the Rosenbergs. The article by Monod actually was a letter written to the "Bulletin of Atomic Scientists." The authors also include a response to the Monod letter which appeared in the same paper written by A. B. Martin which criticized the "Bulletin of Atomic Scientists" for printing the Monod letter without any editorial comment. Mr. Martin also criticizes the Monod letter for numerous inaccuracies. (Page 254-259)

Chapter XXII

At this point in the book the authors begin to present their analysis of the case and to break down all the information which had been developed about the Rosenbergs.

The authors attempt to downgrade the information which David Greenglass furnished to his wife in New Mexico in November, 1944. (Page 263)

Comment: The information which Greenglass gave at that time was the total of all the information which he then had.

The authors criticize the testimony at the trial given by Walter S. Koski, physicist who had been employed at Los Alamos during the pertinent period. The authors point out that Koski testified about the implosion research being done at Los Alamos and the authors claim the Soviets already knew this.

Comment: During the testimony of Dr. Koski, he was asked if in the field in which he was working there had been any similar prior experimentation anywhere. Dr. Koski replied that to the best of his knowledge and of all his colleagues, there was no information in text books or technical journals on this particular subject. He also testified that the information relating to the lens mold was still classified "Secret."

The authors discuss a "shaped" charge which was a technique of using an explosive charge known since the late nineteenth century. The authors claim this is the same thing as an explosive mold. (Page 266)

Comment: The authors failed to cite any authority to support their conclusion.

The authors discussed the fact that Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, made a motion to impound the Greenglass sketch and testimony and quote from a letter which they received from Philip Morrison in which he spoke of Bloch being sorry that he made this motion. Morrison claimed in the letter that fear prevented anyone from helping Bloch and that Bloch knew nothing of the real Los Alamos. (Page 268)

Comment: Philip Morrison, born November 7, 1915, is a teacher and a physicist. He admitted before a Senate Subcommittee in May, 1953, that he joined the Young Communist League when he was eighteen and in 1939 became a member of the Communist Party. He has been associated with numerous organizations designated by the Attorney General as well as organizations identified in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations" and "Publications" published by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1960. He was listed as one of the Amici Curiae

in a brief filed before the Supreme Court in the case of the "Communist Party versus the Subversive Activities Control Board." In 1962, he spoke at a student rally at Cornell University protesting the blockade of Cuba by the U. S.

The authors comment that the Greenglass sketches of the bomb and the lens mold introduced at the trial fail to deal with the most costly and time consuming aspect of the Manhattan Project, namely the production of fissionable material in the plants at Hanford and Oak Ridge and what Greenglass furnished was ludicrously little. (Page 273)

Comment: It would be extremely difficult for Greenglass to give any information about the work at Hanford and Oak Ridge since he was stationed at Los Alamos and was furnishing that information which he obtained in the course of his work.

The authors on Page 274 attempt to imply that Greenglass obtained the information for the sketches of the atomic bomb impounded by the court from public source material published after the bomb had been dropped on Japan.

Comment: The authors have no basis in fact for making this statement since they have not seen the sketches and have no way of knowing the source of the Greenglass information.

The authors raise the question that a number of nations are now attempting to develop an atomic bomb and state that no one would suggest that the Greenglass sketches would advance the time table of these nations by a single day. (Page 275)

Comment: The Greenglass sketches, of course, would be of no assistance to any government working on atomic problems today since the research has long since passed the stage at which Greenglass was working.

On Page 276 there is set forth a statement by Dr. James Beckerley, an official of the Atomic Energy Commission, who stated, nine months after the execution, that it was time to stop kidding ourselves about atomic secrets and to stop believing the Soviet scientists are incompetent. Beckerley also included in his statement that espionage played a minor role in the attainment of successful weapons by the Soviets.

Comment: Beckerley, born February 27, 1915, was the Chief Technical Advisor of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission in New York City. A Washington news release for February, 1955, describes Beckerley as a former classification expert with the Atomic Energy Commission and quoted him as having testified that control of technical atomic data unrelated to weapons made sense as long as unfriendly nations had not made comparable technical advances. The article said Beckerley had resigned from the Atomic Energy Commission after a dispute with the chairman.

The testimony of David Greenglass that Julius Rosenberg had stolen the proximity fuse from the Emerson Radio Company while he was working there is discussed. The authors conclude that since the prosecution had presented no evidence of such a theft, it was a near certainty that no such proof could be found. (Page 279)

Comment: Rosenberg had worked at Emerson Radio as an Inspector for the U. S. Signal Corps and after he had been discharged from the Government job he became an employee of Emerson. Officials at the Emerson Company claim it would have been impossible to remove a complete fuse; however, they do state it would have been possible to remove the parts of the fuse and assemble it outside the plant. The Inspectors for the U. S. Signal Corps had complete freedom to visit any part of the plant which they desired to visit.

The book discusses the testimony of Greenglass that Rosenberg had told him about a sky platform which he described as a vehicle which could be put into operation beyond the pull of gravity. The authors discuss the newspaper publicity which occurred in October, 1957, when the Soviets put into orbit the first space satellite. They also discussed the comments by members of the Senate Internal Subcommittee which linked the Greenglass testimony to the satellite. (Page 280-282)

Comment: In 1946, the Navy Department instituted a project for research concerning guided missiles known as the Earth Satellite Vehicle Project. The U. S. Air Force also had a parallel project.

The authors comment about the Greenglass testimony to the effect that Rosenberg told him he had obtained the information that the mathematics for the nuclear energy propulsion for aircrafts had been worked out. The authors point out that in 1961 President Kennedy announced the cancellation of the project to develop nuclear power aircraft after expending nearly 15 years and one billion dollars on the project.

Comment: This announcement by President Kennedy in 1961 substantiates the fact that the project had been in existence since 1946. Therefore, it is possible that the mathematics could have been worked out in 1946 but translation of this into actual flight was not feasible. (Page 282)

Chapter XXIII

The chapter continues the discussion of the testimony of Greenglass and mentions Joel Barr who had been identified by Greenglass as a member of the espionage ring. Greenglass testified that in 1947 Rosenberg said Barr was leaving to study music in Belgium, but later Greenglass learned from Rosenberg that Barr had been engaged in espionage and had to flee. The authors made reference to Barr's "innocent trip to study music." (Page 286)

Comment: The authors neglect to point out that Joel Barr disappeared from his residence in Paris on June 16, 1950, the date of the arrest of David Greenglass and he has not been heard from since that date. No member of his family has heard from him since 1950.

The authors describe the mention at the trial of Joel Barr, William Perl, Vivian Glassman, Ann Sidorovich and Alfred Sarant. The authors point out that not one of these five individuals was indicted, named as a co-conspirator or even called as a witness. (Page 288)

Comment: With regard to Joel Barr, he had disappeared. With regard to Alfred Sarant, he fled from the U. S. during the time he was being questioned in August, 1950, and his whereabouts is still unknown. With regard to William Perl, he was indicted for lying before a Federal Grand Jury concerning his knowledge of Rosenberg. Ann Sidorovich could not be indicted since we had no proof that she was a member of the espionage ring. Further, Vivian Glassman could not be indicted since she was unable to identify the person who contacted her and furnished her with money and instructions for fleeing the country to give to William Perl. This money was refused by Perl. Also Glassman refused to testify before a Federal Grand Jury.

The authors discuss the hearings held by Senator Joseph McCarthy and his committee relative to Fort Monmouth about the attempt of the Soviets to penetrate the installation of the U. S. Signal Corps there. (Page 293-296)

Comment: Despite the allegation made by the authors that the FBI furnished information to the committee, which is a falsehood, the FBI had no control over or responsibility for the actions of the McCarthy committee.

The authors discuss the Vivian Glassman story and the fact that she made a trip to Cleveland to furnish \$2000 and instructions on leaving the U. S. to William Perl. The authors raise the question as to why Glassman was not prosecuted. (Page 298-299)

Comment: Vivian Glassman could not be tied into the conspiracy since she was unable to identify the person who had given her the money and instructions. In addition, she admitted this trip on one occasion and then refused to elaborate any further. An interesting detail is set out in the book namely that the authors themselves interviewed Vivian Glassman for three hours and in that time they were able to get absolutely nothing from her. The only comment the authors have concerning this interview is that Glassman volunteered information about the "FBI harassment" to which she was subjected.

The authors make the comment that Barr and Sarant presumably live abroad. (Page 299)

Comment: This is a real under statement. Sarant and Barr both disappeared in 1950 and no trace has been had of them since that time.

The authors tell the story about Ann Sidorovich and that Greenglass testified that she had been to dinner at the Rosenberg apartment and that after she left Rosenberg said she would probably be the courier for the ring. The authors suggest that the FBI could have made a perjury case against her utilizing the Greenglasses as witnesses. (Page 300-302)

Comment: It would still be impossible to make a perjury case against Ann Sidorovich since she had left the Rosenberg apartment before the pertinent conversation occurred and it could not be proved that she was aware of the role which Rosenberg had planned for her.

The authors then discuss the case involving Weldon Bruce Dayton and Alfred Sarant and raised the question why the FBI did not arrest Sarant before he fled. The authors conclude the FBI had no evidence concerning the involvement of Sarant. (Page 306)

Comment: Sarant fled during a period of interrogation by the FBI. At the time he disappeared he was still furnishing information and it was not known if he would be a witness or a defendant.

In discussing the case of Dayton, the authors tell of his attempts to obtain a passport beginning in 1954. He was turned down for this passport by the Department of State and was informed that the determining factor was his association with persons suspected of being part of the Rosenberg ring and his alleged presence at an apartment in New York City allegedly used for microfilming. (This refers to the apartment at 65 Morton Street, rented by Alfred Sarant)

The authors state that the microfilming allegation was a step beyond what had previously been stated. (Page 307)

Comment: The information had been furnished to the Department of State by the FBI and when the State Department drew up its charges the language mentioned above was used.

The authors note that in an article written for "Look" magazine by one Bill Davidson and Benjamin Pollock, Justice Department Attorney, it was pointed out that the FBI had visited the apartment at 65 Morton Street and discovered that it was filled with work benches and photographic appliances were found. The authors point out that this apartment had been given up by Sarant in February, 1950, and that we did not arrest Rosenberg until July, 1950, therefore, the Sarant apartment had been rented to other tenants in the interim. (Page 307)

Comment: Similar language appears in the article of "Look" magazine and it is incorrect.

Chapter XXIV

This chapter deals primarily with the testimony of Elizabeth Bentley. The authors point out that the testimony of Max Elitcher and David Greenglass differ concerning the relationship existing between Rosenberg and Bentley. Elitcher testified that Sobell told him in 1948 that Rosenberg had talked to Bentley but he was pretty sure she did not know who he was. Greenglass testified that in 1950 Rosenberg said that Elizabeth Bentley probably knew him. (Page 316)

Comment: These stories actually are not different. The first statement made in 1948 had the purpose of allaying the fears of Sobell whereas the second one was made two years later with the purpose of encouraging Greenglass to leave the country.

The authors raise the question that if Bentley told the FBI everything in 1945 why was the FBI not able to identify Rosenberg at that time since she said that Julius, who called her on the telephone, lived in Knickerbocker Village. (Page 316)

Comment: Knickerbocker Village is a large apartment development in New York City with numerous tenants. Among other tenants was one

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the unknown person mentioned by Bentley.

The authors quoted a statement made by the Director concerning Bentley namely that all information which she has furnished which was susceptible to check has proven to be correct. The authors then quote the conclusion of Herbert Packer in order to support their conclusion that the Director is wrong. (Page 317-318)

Comment: The statement made by the Director was correct in 1953 and is still correct today. The testimony furnished by Bentley stood up in the various trials in which she appeared and the jury accepted her testimony. Herbert L. Packer was born in New Jersey in 1925 and graduated from Yale Law School in 1949. The Fund for the Republic announced a \$25,000 grant to Stanford University Law School to study and analyze the testimony of leading witnesses on communism in 1955. Packer was to direct this study. In 1962, Packer's book was issued which analyzed the testimony of Whittaker Chambers, Elizabeth Bentley, Louis Budenz and John Lautner. Packer questioned the credibility of Bentley and advocated greater access to FBI files. He recommended the establishment of a government commission with broad powers including access to FBI files. He did concede that such a commission had little chance of being set up and the need for it was out dated since the problem of communist penetration in this country is now a stale one.

The authors then discussed the brief filed by William Henry Taylor in which he attempted to keep his job with the International Monetary Fund through an all out attack on Elizabeth Bentley. The authors point out six items which they consider to be of such importance that the credibility of Bentley is destroyed. (Page 319-322)

The six items are as follows:

(1) In July, 1941, Jacob Golos told her that he learned from Earl Browder the name of a man working for the Government who was interested in getting information to Russia and who could organize a group of Government employees to help. Further, this man saw Golos in July in a meeting arranged by Browder. The authors point out that Browder was in prison in Atlanta from March, 1941 until May, 1942.

Comment: Bentley in her statement of November 30, 1945, said that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster told her he made a trip to New York City and conferred with Browder after the German invasion of Russia. Therefore, Bentley was merely repeating what Silvermaster told her.

(2) William Ludwig Ullman told her of the Doolittle raid on Tokyo a week or ten days ahead of time while he was an Air Corps officer at the Pentagon. The authors point out that Ullman was still working in the Treasury Department at the time of the Doolittle raid.

Comment: This story of Bentley's was originally told before a Senate Subcommittee when she was questioned about information she had received concerning the B-29. During the questioning, she was asked if she received information about the Doolittle raid and she said that Ullman told her about it. On reinterview Bentley said that she assumed that the raids under discussion were the B-29 raids of 1944 and she confused this with the Doolittle raid.

(3) The authors claim that Bentley said she collected Communist Party dues from the Perlo spy group and gave them to Golos during his life time. The authors point out that since Golos died in 1943 and Bentley did not take over the Perlo group until 1944, this is an error.

Comment: Bentley has advised that she was mistaken on the point. It should be noted, however, that in her testimony in 1948 she stated that the information from the Perlo group was turned over to her Russian contacts Jack and Bill.

(4) Following the death of Golos, Bentley continued to show all nonmilitary data to Browder before she passed it to the Russians. The authors point out that Bentley also testified that she was turning over undeveloped film to the Russians.

Comment: In an interview conducted in June, 1955, Bentley said that not all the information she received from

the Silvermaster group was put on film and even when the data was put on film she was told the contents of the information since occasionally the photography was faulty and it was necessary to have the documents rephotographed.

(5) According to Bentley, Harry Dexter White provided the spy ring with samples of American military currency to be used in the occupation of Germany which the Russians wanted to counterfeit. The authors point out that White had sent an official memorandum openly asking for such samples to be given to the British treasury and the Soviet Ambassador.

Comment: Bentley in her testimony of October 1, 1953, said that she obtained samples of the Allied marks through White and when her superiors found out the marks could not be photographed, she then had pressure put on White to have the currency plates turned over to the Soviets.

(6) Bentley claimed that she learned of D-Day long before it happened. The authors and Taylor point out that according to General Eisenhower D-Day was a variable date originally planned for June 5 but postponed at the last minute until June 6.

Comment: Bentley in her statement to the FBI in November, 1945, said that she received information about the approximate scheduled date for D-Day.

In the book the authors also quoted from the testimony of Virginius Frank Coe, former Secretary of the International Monetary Fund, that he has denied he ever was a spy. (Page 321)

Comment: It is interesting to note that Coe is no longer with the International Monetary Fund but has been for the past several years living in Communist China.

Chapter XXV

This chapter discusses the case against Morton Sobell, The authors point out that the statement given by Mrs. Elitcher by her attorney did not mention Sobell. (Page 325)

Comment: This is correct. Mrs. Elitcher knew nothing about Sobell's involvement in espionage.

The authors state that the Government did not include the name of Sobell in the second indictment of 8/17/50 which showed that the Government was not certain of his eventual attitude. (Page 326)

Comment: This is correct. Sobell had only been arrested on that date in Texas and it was not known if he intended to cooperate.

The testimony of Max Elitcher could not be refuted since it referred to conversations which took place between Elitcher and Sobell with no other witnesses present. (Page 327)

Comment: Sobell could have testified and denied the story of Elitcher; however, he chose not to do so.

The authors claim that the Sobell family went openly to Mexico because they used their correct names and documentations. (Page 334)

Comment: It would have been easier for the Sobell family to leave the U. S. using their correct name and background particularly since Sobell knew that he had a head start and he was interested in getting out of the U. S. and into Mexico.

The authors claim that Sobell had a leave of absence from his job but this could not be proven. (Page 335)

Comment: These claims were made by Sobell; however, it was impossible to prove from the records of his employer, Reeves Instrument Company, that he was on official leave.

The authors point out that Sobell did not flee from Mexico and therefore, their actions were different from the flight plan mentioned by Greenglass. (Page 335)

Comment: The authors fail to point out that Sobell did not have a passport to leave Mexico and his own investigation brought him to the conclusion that he could not leave Mexico without a passport. The one way he could have left Mexico was to return to the U. S. which he did not do.

The authors point out that Sobell claims that when he read about the arrest of Rosenberg he came to the conclusion that a dictatorship was taking over the U. S. (Page 336)

Comment: This is hardly a statement which would be made by an American citizen about the U. S. unless he had something to conceal.

The authors state that Sobell's claim that collusion existed between the FBI and the Mexican Police in returning him to the U. S. has never been given a judicial hearing. (Page 336)

Comment: This is not so. In 1956 Sobell made a motion for a new trial in which he raised the point that he had been kidnapped and returned to the U. S. His motion was denied and this denial was upheld through the U. S. Supreme Court.

The authors relate the story of William Danziger, the mail drop for Sobell, and they introduced the idea that Danziger had seen Rosenberg before he visited Sobell on the last night Sobell was in the U. S. Mrs. Sobell told the authors that she was sure that Danziger mentioned to her husband that Rosenberg was being investigated. (Page 338)

Comment: Sobell obviously knew that Rosenberg was being investigated since Greenglass had been arrested and publicly identified on June 16, several days before Sobell left the U. S.

The authors claim that they have sought some answer to the behavior of Sobell while in Mexico and were not successful in finding such answer. (Page 340)

Comment: The only answer to the actions of Sobell while in Mexico was that he was attempting to flee to Europe and this is the one answer the authors will not accept.

In discussing the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, the authors mention that this committee operates with modest resources. (Page 340)

Comment: In an article in The New York Times on March 21, 1965, Mrs. Sobell was interviewed and stated for the past ten years the committee had operated on a budget of \$50,000 a year. She also said that the massive efforts to free her husband have probably cost one million dollars.

Chapter XXVI

In this chapter the authors try to analyze the testimony of David Greenglass given before Senate Committees after the trial and compare that testimony with the trial testimony. If it does not agree or if something new was added they immediately concluded that Greenglass lied at the trial.

The authors attack the testimony of Greenglass before a Congressional Committee in November, 1957, that Rosenberg told him in 1948 that he had an agent who was a consultant for the Government making \$200 a day working on the Aswan Dam project in Egypt. The authors make the statement that there was no Aswan Dam project at all in 1948. (Page 348-349)

Comment: In 1950, the Office of Research, Near Eastern Affairs of the Department of State advised that the irrigation dam at Aswan had been under construction for several years and that the Republic Steel Corporation had loaned an expert to the Egyptian Government between 1946-1949. Further, the Westinghouse Corporation had sent a group of engineers to Aswan in March 1947.

The authors tell of an interview with Benjamin Pollock, attorney with the Department of Justice, who had prepared a report for the Attorney General on the Rosenberg case. They state that Pollock said Greenglass was a man with "no conscience at all" and further said "if I were a judge, I wouldn't take his testimony too seriously." (Page 349)

Comment: Assistant Attorney General Yeagley advised that Mr. Pollock talked with the authors of this book with the approval of the Department of Justice and Mr. Pollock has said that he made no such statements to the authors. Pollock advised that the statements in the book attributed to him are lies.

The authors then discuss the photographs taken of the Greenglasses for passport purposes and turned over to Julius Rosenberg. The authors claim these are not the correct type of photographs for a passport. They also point out that two of the photographs were initialed on June 15, 1950, and the other two on January 26, 1951. (Page 350-354)

Comment: The first two photographs were obtained at the time of the original interview of David Greenglass and were used to show to Harry Gold. The others were obtained at a later date and correctly initialed.

The authors claim that no evidence was introduced at the trial to corroborate the source or existence of the \$1,000 given to Greenglass by Rosenberg. (Page 355)

Comment: It is almost impossible to prove the payment of money in cash.

The authors claim that Greenglass did not tell the story about the \$4,000 given to him by Rosenberg and then turned over by a cousin of Greenglass to his attorney right away since the wrapping paper in which it was wrapped was dated 7/31/50 several weeks after the arrest of Greenglass. (Page 356)

The payment of \$3,900 to Mr. Rogge, attorney for David Greenglass, was verified immediately and the wrapping paper was probably retained in Mr. Rogge's office until U. S. Attorney decided that it would be used in evidence which could possibly explain the discrepancy in the dates.

On pages 361 and 362 the authors attempt to explain that David Greenglass confessed because of the stress and strain of the few months before his arrest during which time his wife had a baby and then had been hospitalized as a result of near fatal burns.

Comment: This is pure speculation on the part of the authors. They do not consider the fact that Greenglass might have had a feeling of guilt for the crime he had committed.

The authors criticize the FBI for believing the original confession of Greenglass without taking time to run out all the leads to verify his story. (Page 362)

Comment: The story told by Greenglass fitted with the story told by Gold as well as other information developed before the interview of Greenglass.

Chapter XXVII

In this chapter the authors compare the testimony of Harry Gold at the Rosenberg-Sobell trial, at the Benjamin Smilg trial and before Senate Committees with the statements given to his attorney before his conviction and they highlight all the discrepancies which they can find among these statements. They point out that at the trial Gold said that the information he received from Greenglass was, according to Yakovlev, extremely excellent and very valuable. They then quote from pretrial statements of Gold in which he said that he believed the information had been unimportant but had learned it was highly valuable. In another pretrial statement Gold said that Yakovlev told him the information was of no value. (Pages 364-367)

Comment: It appears that Gold was originally told by Yakovlev that the information was of no value but that Gold later realized Yakovlev was telling him this with the intention of misleading him.

The authors go through the process of Gold recalling the visit to David Greenglass and the final identification of Greenglass by Gold. (Page 369)

Comment: It is true that Gold did not recall the Greenglass Incident on the first day in which he was interviewed; however, this was gradually developed from Gold and he was finally able to identify Greenglass and recall complete details concerning his meeting with him.

The authors quote a pretrial statement made by Gold that one of the items which had assisted him in identifying Yakovlev was the fact that Yakovlev let slip that he had a boy and a girl and that the girl was called Victoria in honor of her having been born about the time of the surrender of Stalingrad. The authors point out that since Yakovlev's daughter was five years of age in 1946 and Stalingrad had surrendered in 1945, this statement of Gold's was wrong. (Page 369)

Comment: During interviews with Gold, he stated that this child had been named Victoria either in honor of the battle of Stalingrad or the battle of Moscow and he was not sure which battle was mentioned. Her age would correspond to having been born at the time of the battle of Moscow.

Chapter XXVIII

This chapter attempts to show that small details of Gold's story in connection with his meeting with Greenglass in Albuquerque are not correct. None of these details have any bearing on the main facts of the case. (Page 371-377)

Chapter XXIX

This chapter deals with the registration of Harry Gold at the Hotel Hilton in Albuquerque on June 3, 1945. The background on this is that Gold after he met Fuchs in Santa Fe traveled to Albuquerque on Saturday, June 2, 1945. He attempted to contact Greenglass but learned there was no one at home. He slept in a rooming house that night and on the morning of June 3, 1945, checked into the Hilton Hotel for a day. He contacted Greenglass, obtained his information, and left Albuquerque on Sunday, June 3, 1945.

The authors point out it was unusual to register in a hotel for one day. (Page 380)

Comment: It is noted that on the face of the Hotel Hilton registration card for that date there is written under the word "Rate" "\$1.50 day rate until 8:00 P.M."

The authors have examined the exhibit at the trial which was a Photostat of the front and back of the June 3 registration card. They note that the handwritten date on the front of the card was June 3, 1945 while the date stamp on the back of the card was June 4, 1945. The authors claim that this discrepancy in the dates regardless of the explanation makes the card useless as corroborative evidence. (Page 382)

Comment: When this hotel registration card was obtained from the manager of the hotel in June, 1950, the discrepancy in the dates was noticed by the FBI Agent. He inquired and was told by the manager of the hotel, Fletcher Brumit, that all cards for June 3, 1945, had been date stamped for June 4, 1945, through a mechanical failure of the date stamp machine. This is the complete explanation of the differences in the dates and in no way affects the card as corroboration.

The authors have obtained information from various hotel employees in Albuquerque and from the news editor of one of the local newspapers that the FBI had been searching the records of the Hilton Hotel for the registration card presumably of Harry Gold. (Page 383)

Comment: This is a misstatement in fact. In April, 1950, FBI Agents reviewed registration cards of all hotels in Albuquerque in an attempt to identify the individual who had been the courier for Klaus Fuchs. At that time, the name of Harry Gold was not known.

The authors comment on the fact that the hotel registration card for June does not have the same identifying mark made by FBI Agents that the hotel registration card for September 19, 1945.

Comment: This is correct. The initials on the June card are those of the hotel manager. This card was not retained by the FBI but was returned to the hotel. The September card, however, was retained for possible evidence although it was never introduced and therefore, the marks on the back were different.

The authors on pages 386 through 388 set forth the results of the examination of the Photostat of the hotel registration cards by their handwriting expert, Mrs. Elizabeth McCarthy, who stated that she had some real doubts that the handwriting on both cards allegedly written by the same hotel

clerk are the same. She states that she would like to make a detailed microscopic study of the original cards before reaching her final conclusion.

Comment: Mrs. McCarthy is the same expert who testified in the Alger Hiss case and unsuccessfully attempted to prove that the Government had created a typewriter in order to convict Hiss.

The authors conclude that FBI Agents spent so much time searching the files of the hotel in order that they might make certain that the June card was correct. They then point out that it is quite possible that a forger was confused by Gold's story and made a mistake in forging the June 3 registration card. (Page 388)

Comment: If such a card was being forged, the most obvious thing to do was to make certain that a blatant error such as two different dates on the same card would not be made.

Concerning the introduction of the photostat of the hotel registration card rather than the original card at the trial, the authors point out that the Government did not introduce this card until after Harry Gold had completed his testimony and had left the courtroom presumably in order to prevent Gold from making any disclosures concerning the falsity of the card. (Page 389)

Comment: The authors are here carrying further their accusations to include the fact that the prosecution knowingly introduced a photostat of a fraudulent document as well as the fact that the FBI forged the document. It is interesting to note that when Mr. Irving Saypol, Government Prosecutor, introduced the photostat of the registration card into evidence with the approval of the Defense Counsel, he read both the front and the back of the card. This is a matter of record in the official record of the trial. Therefore, all the Defense Counsel, all members of the jury and all witnesses were aware of the fact that the dates on the front and back of the photostat were different.

The authors state that it is ironical that this card time stamp error was never noticed by the prosecution which seems to be a false statement since the prosecution in open court read both the front and back of the card.

Chapter XXX

In this chapter the authors do a financial investigation of the Greenglasses and show that they deposited \$2,200 in ten months in an Albuquerque bank in the form of \$50 every seven to ten days. They point out that David Greenglass was receiving a salary of approximately \$50 per month, his wife was obtaining a \$50 allotment and she was also employed by the U. S. Government. (Page 394)

Comment: It is probable that the deposits were Government checks which both David and his wife were receiving.

With regard to the \$400 deposit made on June 4, 1945, the authors point out that this is a joint account and that the signature card was dated June 4 and the signature card bore both the signature of David and Ruth Greenglass. The authors then conclude that Ruth Greenglass had picked up the bank deposit card before the weekend of June 2-3, 1945, which contradicts her testimony that they did not know that Gold would pay them for the information they received on June 3, 1945. (Page 395)

Comment: The authors in their book answer their own question. They point out that the ledger sheet in the bank had on it only the name of Ruth Greenglass which would indicate that she opened the account on June 4 and was given a signature card which she had her husband sign when he was in Albuquerque on the next weekend. Thus the fact that the signature card has both signatures on it and is dated June 4, is not proof of the authors claim.

Chapter XXXI

This chapter reviews the information which Greenglass furnished to his attorney in interviews and anything which varies from his trial testimony is labeled false. Since Gold did not mention in his original statement to his attorney that he had stayed at the Hilton Hotel in June, 1945, the authors now state that the probability that the June 3 registration card is a forgery, is raised to a "near certainty." (Page 400)

Comment: The authors are making a gratuitous assumption with no basis in fact.

Chapter XXXII

This is the last chapter of the book and allegedly is a summation. The authors state that it is likely the report which Mr. Hoover received in September, 1949, that the atomic bomb had been stolen was actually a report that the Soviets successfully tested an atomic bomb which was probably revealed by the President in late September, 1949. (Page 405)

Comment: This assumption is incorrect. The information which the Director received was not that the Soviets had tested a bomb but that the secrets of the atomic bomb had been acquired by a foreign power.

On page 407 the authors speculate concerning why the FBI decided to interview Gold in 1950 and point out that the way the FBI managed to find Gold has never been made public.

Comment: The authors completely ignore the article written by the Director in which he tells of the man hunt for Harry Gold. This article appeared in the "Reader's Digest."

The authors make the claim that so much was known publicly about the personal history and career of Klaus Fuchs that a hoaxer could have constructed a plausible story. They claim that so little was known about the alleged meetings between Fuchs and his contact that a confession could have been made without contradicting Fuchs. (Page 408)

Comment: Gold furnished details about his relations with Fuchs which had not been made public and no one knew about these details. For example he told about the places where he had met Fuchs, the dates of the meetings and the recognition signals all of which agreed with what Fuchs had previously recalled.

The authors on pages 408-410 claim that the FBI should have realized that Gold was completely unreliable because of the variations of his story. They also claim that the FBI interrogation was done in such a manner that words were put into Gold's mouth; that he was pushed into telling a better story.

Comment: The story told by Gold was checked and found to be correct. He was not furnished with any information other than that amount which any reasonable man can deduce from questions that are asked.

On pages 413 and 414 the authors claim there is nothing to tie Gold and Fuchs to each other. They try to explain all of the ties between them such as the map of Santa Fe, the identification of Gold by Fuchs as well as the registration card for September 19, 1945, at the Hotel Hilton in Albuquerque. They suggest the possibility that Gold had been in Chicago on official business and had made a sightseeing trip on the spur of the moment from Chicago to Mexico.

Comment: This is strictly an attempt by the authors to explain away the facts which connect these two men.

The authors feel that the interview which the FBI conducted with David Greenglass in New York in February, 1950, was part of the investigation to locate Fuchs. The authors feel that when the FBI discovered that Greenglass had been in the Young Communist League and that his sister and brother-in-law had been associated with left-wing politics and that Greenglass had made bank deposits in 1945, the FBI then went back to Greenglass and forced him to implicate the Rosenbergs. (Page 415-416)

Comment: The interview of Greenglass in February, 1950, was in connection with a case involving the theft of uranium souvenirs from Los Alamos and had no connection with this case. The claims of this statement by the authors show a strong resemblance to statements made by John Wexley in his book entitled "The Judgement of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," which was written in 1955. That book also attacked the Government's case of the Rosenbergs and claimed that the FBI had Greenglass testify when it had been discovered that he was a former member of the Young Communist League.

The authors refer to Gold and Greenglass as two highly suggestible individuals and that by using both of them, the Government was able to make a case against the Rosenbergs. (Page 416)

Comment: It seems extremely unlikely that the U. S. Government could find two such individuals and make a case which has been able to withstand every legal challenge for fifteen years.

The authors put forth their own reconstruction of the case as follows:

The FBI was out on a limb when it arrested Julius Rosenberg strictly on the say so of the Greenglasses and it was necessary to find someone else to help make the case. The first person found was Max Elitcher who was frightened and vulnerable but it was evident that he could not make the case. The FBI then arrested Ethel Rosenberg, kidnapped Morton Sobell, primed Harry Gold to tell his false story and then put David Greenglass and Harry Gold in the same prison in order that they might polish their story. The authors then accused the prosecution of using the techniques of a playwright to construct a script for the trial.

The authors conclude their story by stating that they feel a time for reappraisal has arrived.

~~Top Secret~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: "INVITATION TO AN INQUEST"
BY WALTER AND MIRIAM SCHNEIR

1 - ~~Mr. Belmont~~

DATE: 11/12/65

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lee

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Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Book Review

By memorandum from Mr. Sullivan to Mr. Belmont dated October 16, 1965, it was recommended and approved that a brief be prepared concerning the above-captioned book which deals with the Rosenberg-Sobell case, in the event such brief might be urgently needed. There is attached a summary of the book, a documentation of the authors, a brief background of the case and a chapter-by-chapter analysis of the book.

ACTION:

For information purposes.

Enclosure

JPL:jav

(7)

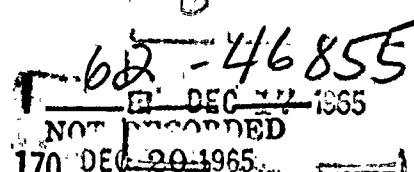
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3 ENCLOSURE

1 ENCLOSURE

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EXEMPT FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION: IMMEDIATE
G 57515 M 12/13/65



57 DEC 22 1965

SAC, New York

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

1 - N. P. Callahan/M. F. Row

1 - W. C. Sullivan

1 - R. D. Cotter/

J. E. Manning, A. J. Decker

1 - B. M. Suttler

1 - R. W. Smith

1 - R. S. Garner

1 - Miss Butler

December 10, 1965

You should discreetly obtain one copy of each of the following books and forward them to the Bureau marked to the attention of the Central Research Unit, Research-Satellite Section.

1. Neo-Colonialism: The Last Stage of Imperialism by Kwame Nkrumah. Published possibly in October, 1965; price not known. Book

2. Wilting of the Hundred Flowers by MU Fu-Sheng. Praeger, 1962, paperback \$2.50. Book

3. Peasant Nationalism and Communist Power by Chalmers A. Johnson. Stanford, 1962, \$5.75. Book

NOTE: Books, not available in Bureau Library, requested as follows:
#1 by SA A. J. Decker, Nationalities Intelligence Section (will be filed in Bureau Library); #2 & #3 by SA J. E. Manning, Chinese Unit, Nationalities Intelligence Section (will be retained in Unit after carding by Bureau Library).

AMB:cr

(10)

RECC-61

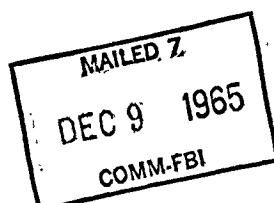
62-46855-366

EX-103

19 DEC 10 1965

SFB

PAUL B.



9 DEC 1 1965
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: CENTRAL RESEARCH UNIT-RESEARCH
SATELLITE SECTION)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 12/6/65

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS CONCERNING CHINA
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 11/4/65.

One copy each of the following books is submitted:

✓ 1. "China," by HARRY SCHWARTZ.
✓ 2. "Communist China's Crusade: Mao's Road to Power and the New Campaign for World Revolution" by GUY WINT.
✓ 3. "China & the Bomb" by MORTON H. HALPERIN.

Inquiry reveals that the book, "I Saw Red China" by LISA HOBBS will not be published until February, 1966.

The U.S. & China in World Affairs Series: (a) "Policies Toward China" by A.M. HALPERIN and (b) "The American People and China" by A.T. STEELE will not be available until after January 24, 1966.

Bureau is requested to advise NYO whether it still desires to obtain the last mentioned publications when they become available in 1966.

3 Encls Carded by Library

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2- Bureau (Enc-3) **ENCLOSURE**
1 - New York (100-87235) #41

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W.H.B:IM
(3) N.Y. advised by

3 DEC 7 1965

EX 109

5-1 Form, 12-7-65,
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books when published.
Amb.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

167

57 DEC 16 1965

DATE 2/25/0 BY SP5 Jf/jp

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
FROM : *PER* (ATTENTION: RESEARCH UNIT
RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION)
SAC, NEW ORLEANS (62-3823)

DATE: 12/21/65

SUBJECT: ~~THE SOUTHERNER AND WORLD AFFAIRS~~
BY ALFRED O. HERO, JR.
~~BOOK REVIEWS~~

Re Bureau letter to New Orleans, 11/24/65.

Being forwarded under separate cover is one
copy of captioned book.

3-Bureau / cedentary Am
(1: package) Book rec'd 12-27-65
1-New Orleans To Bu Library 12-27-65
AJZ/dbh (4) AM 12

REC-48 62-46855

12 DEC 22 1965

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 12-30-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ~~WASHINGTON BABYLON~~
BOOK BY JOHN CARPENTER

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

A copy of captioned book, a paperback which appears on newsstands and is published by the Ron-San Corporation, Phoenix, Arizona, was furnished to the Bureau for review by [redacted] at Friendship International Airport. [redacted] is on the Special Correspondents' List and has been very cooperative with the Bureau in the past. He furnished this book for review as it contains some references to the FBI and the Director.

REVIEW OF BOOK:

John Carpenter

This is a cheap, poorly written book which has only one purpose, the presentation of sex within the framework of an expose-type publication. It has no merit and would appeal only to persons looking for pornographic sensationalism.

There are a number of references to the FBI in this book, but none are unfavorable and, in fact, the FBI is about the only Government organization which the writer does not smear in some manner. The references to the FBI are concerned exclusively with investigative action allegedly taken by us in connection with certain cases that have occurred in Washington over the years. For example, in Chapter 1, the writer discusses the operations of a prostitution ring during World War II which catered to important businessmen and Government officials. This set-up had as a front a massage service on Connecticut Avenue which was known as Hopkins Institute.

The book states that in 1943 the Bureau initiated an intensive investigation of this establishment. This resulted in a raid in which seven women were arrested on white slave conspiracy charges. It indicates that the FBI was concerned not only with the white slave violation but also with the fact that these girls might elicit confidential information from their important clients. As a result of our work, the writer avers, the ring was smashed and the seven women were convicted. A photograph of the Director appears on page 25 in this chapter with the caption, "J. Edgar Hoover took official cognizance of 'massage' operations!" This photograph is one taken within recent years and apparently was obtained by the publishers from public source material.

Mr. Tolson

Mr. DeLoach

LR:gms

57 JAN 20 1966

62-46855-369
REC-47
Bureau Attached
retained in Bureau
12-6
JAN 13 1966
EX-113
Continued
CRIME RESEARCH

Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: WASHINGTON BABYLON

In Chapter 3, the FBI is mentioned as having investigated the activities of Ellen Rometsch, the German prostitute who figured prominently in the Bobby Baker case. This is the only reference to the FBI in this chapter, which is concerned primarily with discussing the sexual activities of Rometsch and others.

Chapter 5 deals with the Walter Jenkins case. The writer speculates on Mr. Jenkins' arrest and seems to relish the accounting of his downfall. He comments on our investigation of this matter, on orders of the President, and states that the full details have not been released. He also states that "FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover sent flowers to Jenkins--whether in atonement for the complete job his men did, or merely out of sympathy, seems destined to remain a minor enigma of the Jenkins case."

The book also indicates that when Mr. Jenkins was arrested in 1959 by the Washington police, the FBI was ^{not} informed of the morals aspect of the arrest, but was furnished a report that Jenkins was arrested for investigation. The Secret Service is criticized for not checking out this arrest in 1961 when it conducted a check on Mr. Jenkins. A picture of the Director, on page 90 of this chapter, is captioned, "J. Edgar Hoover sent flowers." This is a public source picture taken at the time the Director received the Sword of Loyola Award.

The FBI is mentioned briefly and uncritically in other sections of the book in connection with the investigation of various espionage and security cases that have occurred in Washington in recent years.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with the writer of this book, John Carpenter, or the Ron-San Corporation of Phoenix, Arizona. It was noted that ~~Associated Professional Services, Inc.~~, Glendale, California, is listed in the back of the book as a source for the purchase of "Washington Babylon." Bufiles contain no reference to Associated Professional Services, Inc.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

January 11, 1966

REG: 82

62-46855-370

OTEXA

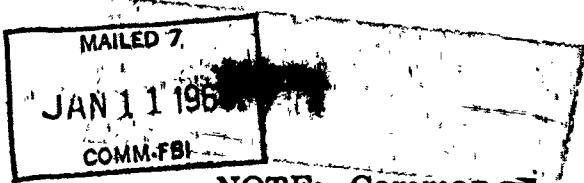
Commander T. ~~E.~~ Quinn, USNR
Head, S. E. C. Department
United States Naval Counterintelligence
Support Center
Fairmont Building
4420 North Fairfax Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22203

Dear Commander Quinn:

I received your memorandum of December 30th,
with enclosure, and want to thank you for making a copy of
"Logos; But Man Proud Man" available to us.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



NOTE: Commander Quinn cannot be identified in Bufiles. There is no record of the Book "Logos; But Man Proud Man" nor of the Mosaic Press in Bufiles and author Charles Jeremiah Moravec cannot be identified on the basis of available information. A cursory review reflects no reference to the FBI or Director.

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U. S. NAVAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE SUPPORT CENTER
FAIRMONT BUILDING
4420 NORTH FAIRFAX DRIVE
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22203

IN REPLY REFER TO
NCISC-32/ral
Ser 6201P92

30 DEC 1965

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FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

MEMORANDUM for Mr. J. Edgar HOOVER, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attn: Liaison Section

Subj: Mosaic Press, Inc., Arlington, Texas; unsolicited literature
from

Encl: (1) Book entitled "Logos; But Man Proud Man," by Charles
Jeremiah MORAVEC ~~No LCC~~

1. Enclosure (1), a book entitled "But Man Proud Man, Being Volume
One of the Novel Logos" by one Charles Jeremiah MORAVEC, is forwarded
for your information. It was sent on an unsolicited basis to the
Office of Naval Intelligence in a book mailing wrapper postmarked, but
not dated, at Arlington, Texas. A cursory review of the book dis-
closes that it is strongly oriented towards an anti-Semitic philosophy.
The files of this office contain no prior record of the ~~Mosaic Press, Inc.~~,
the book "Logos," or Charles Jeremiah MORAVEC.

ROUTE 2, BOX 111
National Guard, 1st Inf.

T. E. Quinn
T. E. QUINN
Commander, USNR
Head, S.E.C. Department

REC- 82 62- 46855- 370

B JAN 7 1966

EX-103

ENCLOSURE

ENCL. BEHIND FILE

CORRESPONDENCE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 11-18-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: IMPERIAL AGENT
THE GOLENIEWSKI-ROMANOV CASE
BY GUY RICHARDS

BACKGROUND:

Book reviews

The New York Office has forwarded a Xerox copy of captioned book which deals with the activities of Michael Goleniewski, the Polish defector. The book relates to Goleniewski, former Lieutenant Colonel in the Polish Security Service, his activities in Europe while being operated by the Central Intelligence Agency, his activities in the United States since he entered in 1961 and Goleniewski's claim to be Alexei Romanov, the son of Czar Nicholas II who was executed by the communists in 1918.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

We have known for some time that captioned book was being prepared by Guy Richards, a newspaper reporter who has been well known for his sensationalism, unreliability and inability to report the facts. Earlier this year, John Barron, Washington office, "The Reader's Digest," long-time contact and supporter of the Bureau, made available a copy of the manuscript which at that time was captioned "Our Strangest Guest, The Romanov-Goleniewski Affair." Richards was endeavoring to get "The Reader's Digest" to carry a condensation of his book. Barron wanted to discredit the book as strongly as possible as he felt to publish it would be a disservice to the country. The manuscript was reviewed and some of the basically erroneous statements by Goleniewski with respect to his activities as a Polish agent were brought to Barron's attention with the approval of the Director.

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NOT RECORDED

Barron subsequently advised us that as a result of our assistance "The Reader's Digest" has definitely decided not to condense Richards' book and he expressed their appreciation for bringing its many distortions and inaccuracies to their attention.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

ENCLOSURE

57 DMM:ah (6) 10/23/66

Tolson
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CONTINUED - OVER

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: IMPERIAL AGENT

A comparison of pertinent sections of "Imperial Agent," with the manuscript of Richards' book that we obtained earlier this year reveals that it is the same book. As pointed out in previous memoranda, Richards claims he contacted Mr. DeLoach and Mr. Wick about Goleniewski's defection and was told it was "hot air." As previously pointed out, this was not true; Richards had contacted the Bureau and inquired about two Soviet defectors. He was told we knew nothing about two Soviet defectors. Pages four through twelve deal with Richards' contact with Mr. DeLoach and Mr. Wick and their contents are identical with the manuscript pages we previously reviewed.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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